UTAH
AT THE
World's Columbian EXPOSITION

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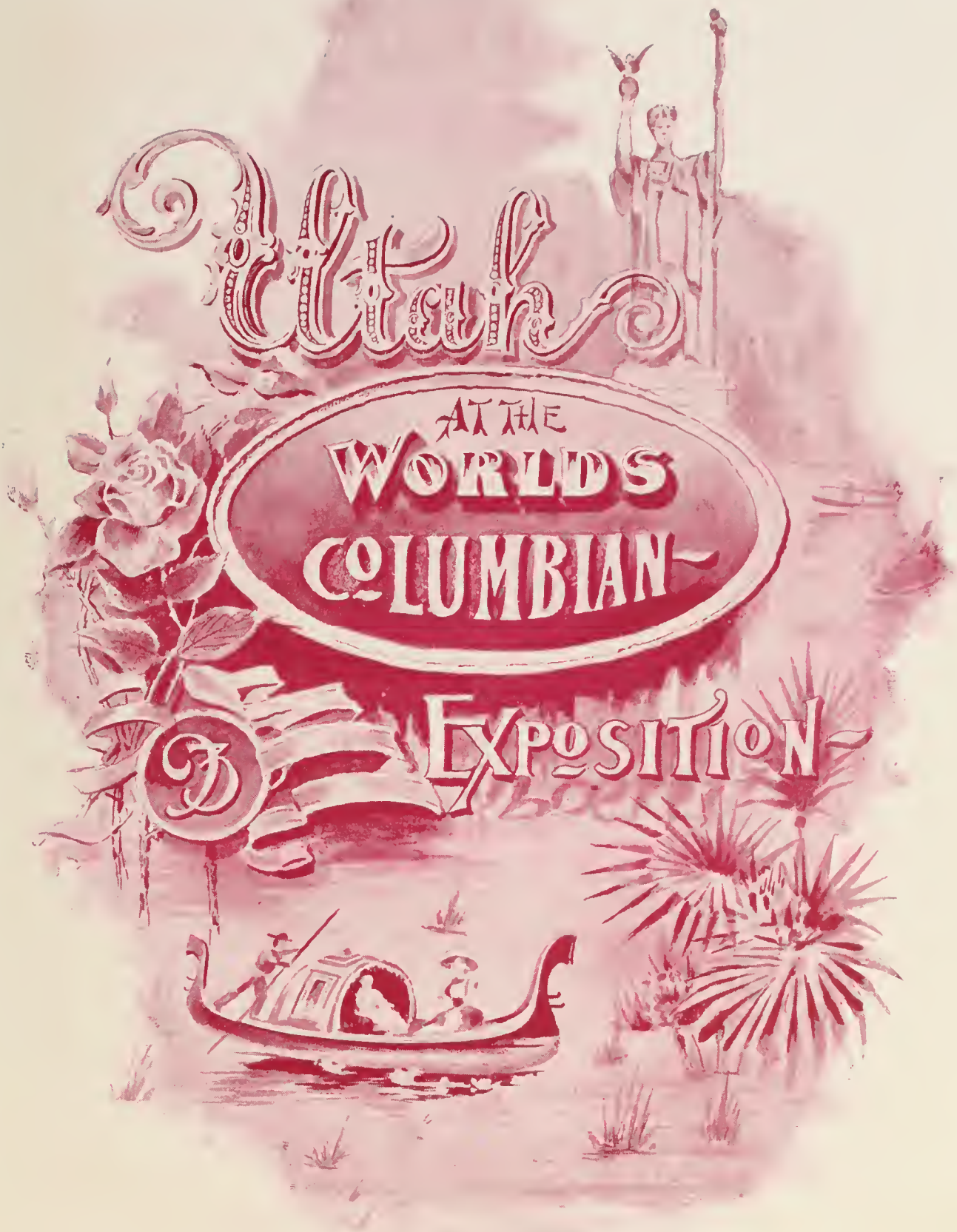
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UTAH BUILDING.


Utah
AT THE
WORLDS
COLUMBIAN
EXPOSITION

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In presenting this little work to the public I wish to say that it is not the intention that it shall be accepted as a report of the Utah World's Fair Commission, but rather as a history of the Commission and the work it accomplished in behalf of Utah at the World's Columbian Exposition. It was prepared by direction of the Commission so that there might be some authentic record of their acts and doings, which at some future time might be valuable to their successors who may be charged with the work of preparing an exhibit for Utah for some great exposition yet to be held.

E. A. McDaniel.

October, 1894.


CALEB W. WEST.
GOVENOR
A. L. THOMAS.
EX. GOVENOR.



HEN it was first suggested that the discovery of America by Columbus should be commemorated by the people of the United States, assisted by people of the remaining portion of the earth, no citizen of the world, for one moment, realized that the result would be such a glorious achievement, or that it was possible to concentrate at a given point so magnificent a display of the wonders of the world as was exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition, at Jackson Park, Chicago, Illinois, in the year 1893.

The efforts of the citizens of Chicago to secure the Exposition were seconded by the citizens of Utah, through the press and by the adoption of resolutions by municipal governments and Chambers of Commerce.

The people of Utah took an active interest in the Exposition from the first, and rejoiced heartily with Chicago when Congress decided that the World's Fair should be located on the shores of Lake Michigan.

At the session of the Territorial Legislature of 1890, a bill was passed authorizing the Governor to appoint three World's Fair Commissioners to represent Utah at the World's Columbian Exposition, and appropriating $3000 for the personal expenses of the Commissioners.

In May, 1890, President Harrison appointed Hon. P. H. Lannan, of Salt Lake City, and Hon. Fred. J. Kiesel, of Ogden, to represent Utah as members of the National Commission that was to represent the Government of the United States in the management of the Exposition. At the same time, Hon. Charles Crane, of Kanosh, and Hon. William M. Ferry, of Park City, were appointed alternate Commissioners.

These gentlemen were appointed on the nomination of Gov. Arthur L. Thomas, then Governor of the Territory.

The Commission which the Governor was authorized to appoint in 1890 was not appointed at that time. The purpose of this act was the creation of a Commission which should have charge of the preliminary preparation for Utah's participation in the Exposition. in the absence of a Territorial Commission, this preliminary work devolved upon the National Commissioners. It was arranged by the gentlemen representing Utah on the National Commission that Mr. Lannan should look after Utah's interest at Chicago and



MAIN RECEPTION ROOM, UTAH BUILDING.

Mr. Kiesel, when the proper time arrived, was to devote his energy to Utah's interests at home.

Each of the gentlemen performed his respective duties in a manner that placed Utah in the front rank of the States and countries participating in the Exposition and maintained that position to the end. In the arrangement of the committees of the National Commission, the Utah Commissioners were each given prominent positions and it so happened that Mr. Lannan was named as the alternate for Hon. M. H. DeYoung, of California, on the Board of Control or Executive Committee of the Commission, composed of eight members, which it was intended should represent and act for the entire National Commission during the interim between the sessions of the national body.

Among the first acts of the National Commission, after the selection of a site for the Exposition, was the designation of sites for State buildings.

This at once caused considerable rivalry among the representatives of the several States and Territories.

The contest before Congress for the location of the Exposition, and the wonderful pluck and enterprise shown by the people of Chicago in complying with the financial conditions imposed by Congress, before the President should make the formal announcement to the world that the United States proposed to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by holding a great fair, had aroused the people of the United States, and the newspapers in every community were proclaiming the coming glories of the wonderful Exposition that was to be, and urging upon their representatives in the National Commission the necessity of selecting the best available sites for State buildings.

Utah secured one of the best, if not the best lot assigned to any State or Territory. At least, in the opinion of the National Commissioners, it was the best, and in this opinion the Territorial Commissioners, subsequently appointed, agreed, and the people of the Territory, when they visited the Exposition, unanimously concurred with the National and Territorial Commissioners.

Some days before the final assignment of sites to the States, the members of the National Commission visited Jackson Park. Each member was provided with a blue-print plat of the grounds, and, naturally, each Commissioner made up his mind just what particular lot he would like assigned to his State. Lot 38 seemed to attract more than ordinary attention. A number of eastern representatives looked over this particular lot and "spotted" it on their charts. At that time the members were but slightly acquainted with each other; that feeling of brotherly love which

afterwards sprang up did not exist, and it was a kind of free-for-all and everyone-for-himself, or, rather, each State and Territory for herself.

Mr. Lannan at once concluded that the fellow who did not look out for number one would get left. To a certain extent, there was a bond of union among the Western members of the Commission, and propositions made or suggestions offered by anyone from the West, as a general thing, were sure of the support of the Western Commissioners.

This unity of the West resulted in the determination that the older States were not to be privileged above their younger sisters. There was no well-defined purpose to make such a distinction, yet there was an inclination that way which the westerners soon dispelled; the result being that the Western members gained the confidence and respect of the Eastern members, and when the Exposition closed, sectional lines were so completely obliterated that not even a trace of their existence could be observed.

When the day arrived for the assignment of sites it was raining. Commissioner Lannan had, in the meantime, intimated to the Allotment Committee that he would like Lot 38 for Utah, and had been assured that he had as valid a claim as any other representative.

Being somewhat familiar with the rules governing under certain circumstances, in new mining camps and new townsite locations out West, he concluded that possession ought to be nine points in favor of the claimant in Chicago as well as out West. A gentleman who was afterwards an official of the Exposition, and stood by Utah through thick and thin in the fight that was made to dispossess her of Lot 38, told the writer that on the day the sites were assigned, Mr. Lannan was found sitting on a log in the center of the coveted lot, under an umbrella, industriously smoking a cigar, while the rain came down in torrents.



When the committee arrived at that portion of the grounds, several Commissioners were observed to quietly drop a hint to the committeemen that that particular lot would be satisfactory to them. Subsequently, at the meeting of the Commission, when the assignments were announced, to the surprise of many, Lot 38 was assigned to Utah.

The assignment having once been announced, Mr. Lannan felt comparatively secure, but it was some months before the contestants finally gave up the fight. One State Commissioner resigned on account of it, and even the one staunch friend who stood between Utah and the contestants, refusing once to comply with an order ousting her from possession, began to

waver, and when, in the spring of 1892, the Territorial World's Fair appropriation failed, said he would have to surrender, but later consented to hold the fort until June 1st, and on that day Executive Commissioner Empey, of the Utah World's Fair Commission, in the midst of another rainstorm, took formal possession of Lot 38 in the name of the Utah World's Fair Commission, and the contest to dispossess Utah was happily ended.

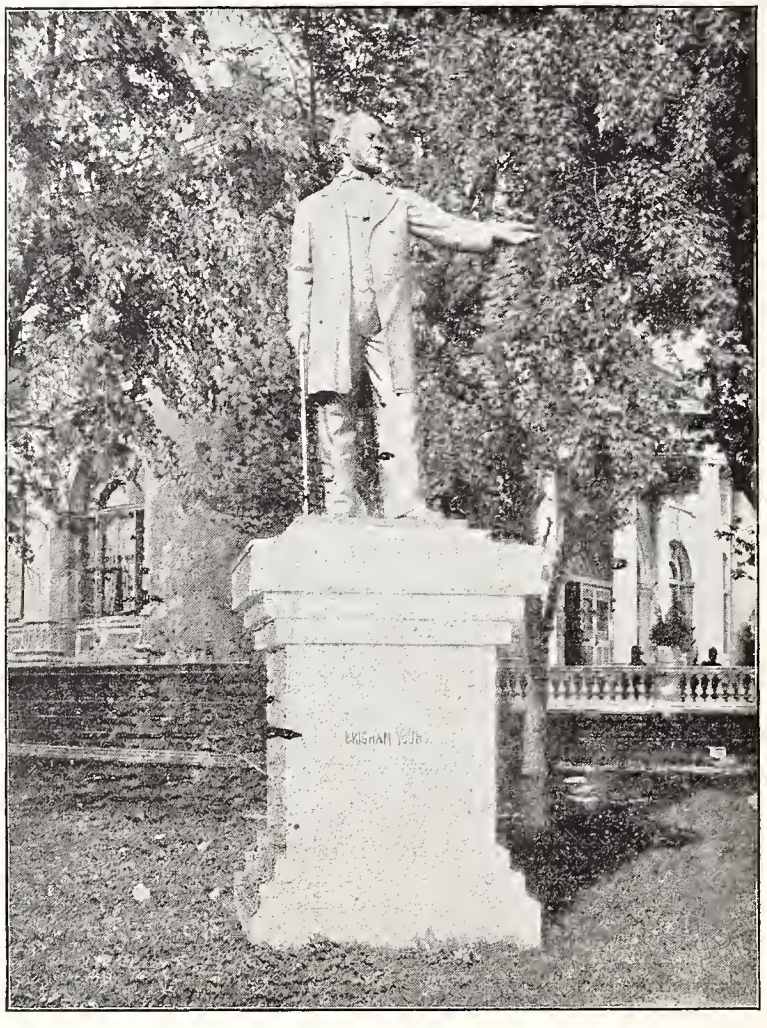
The difficulties encountered in obtaining and maintaining possession of the Utah Building site at Chicago were nothing in comparison to the obstacles that had to be overcome by the National Commissioners and the Territorial Commission before the World's Columbian Exposition closed.

When the Legislature met in January, 1892, Commissioner Kiesel was on hand to perform his duty in accordance with the understanding that he should look after the World's Fair matters at home. He had called to his assistance a number of gentlemen who had taken considerable interest in advocating, through the press and otherwise, the importance of Utah participating in the Exposition. A petition, circulated by the Chambers of Commerce of Salt Lake City and Ogden, asking the Legislature to appropriate $100,000 for World's Fair purposes, signed by thousands of citizens, was presented to the Legislature at the opening of the session. There seemed to be no opposition to an appropriation being made, but there was considerable difference of opinion among the members as to the amount that should be appropriated. A bill was introduced by Councilor Evans, of Weber, in the Council, and one by Representative Snow, of Box Elder, in the House, each appropriating $100,000 for World's Fair purposes.

Special committees on World's Fair were appointed in both houses, and from that time until the close of the session the contest was waged. After a long struggle, the House passed a bill appropriating $25,000, and named a Commission of five members in the bill to expend the money and make the exhibit for Utah at Chicago. This was amended in the Council by striking out the names of the Commissioners and authorizing the Governor to appoint fifteen Commissioners, and inserting $50,000 in place of $25,000. The House concurred as to the $50,000 amendment, but refused to accept the amendment striking out the names of the Commissioners. A Conference Committee was appointed, and, finally, on the last day of the session, the bill as agreed to in conference, which appropriated $50,000 and named fifteen citizens of the Territory as Commissioners, passed both Houses and was sent to the Governor. This measure was vetoed by the Governor on the ground that the Organic Act of the Territory conferred upon the Governor the power and made it his duty to appoint all such officers as were contemplated by the bill. A strenuous effort was made by Mr. Kiesel and the friends of the

measure to effect a compromise between the Governor and the Legislature, but both houses adjourned before it could be accomplished.

The people generally regretted that any complication had arisen which caused the failure of the appropriation. The matter was quite freely discussed, and from all parts of the Territory the people insisted that Utah must, under no condition, fail to be represented at the Exposition.



STATUE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Commisioners Kiesel and Lannan were almost discouraged, and to further complicate matters, the contestants for Utah's Building site renewed the fight with vigor, the press dispatches having proclaimed the failure of the World's Fair appropriation. The law of 1890 was still in force, and although it had been allowed to remain a dead letter, the Governor was advised to appoint the Commissioners therein provided for and it was urged

On the back of each certificate was the following endorsement:

"For value received, we, the undersigned, guarantee the payment of the within note on the conditions named therein, waiving notice, demand and protest."

The arrangements to secure funds for making the exhibit consumed considerable time, despite the fact that the Commissioners gave a great deal of attention to the work and were in session almost every day, and sometimes twice and thrice a day, for several weeks.

It was not until the latter part of May that they felt justified in making the final determination to erect a building at Chicago. The condition upon which the site for the Utah Building was held, required that on or before the first day of June it should be formally accepted and taken possession of in the name of the Territorial Commission. On the 28th of May, Executive Commissioner Empey and the Secretary of the Commission left for Chicago for the purpose of taking possession of the Utah Building site. They arrived at Chicago on the 30th of May, and on the 31st a formal call was made on Director-General Davis, who gave them a cordial greeting and referred them to Director of Works Burnham. Mr. Burnham informed Commissioner Empey that he had arrived in the nick of time, as the papers were already made out for a transfer of the Utah site to another State, awaiting the expiration of the time limit. Early on the morning of June 1st, the Executive Commissioner and Secretary visited Jackson Park and took formal possession of the Utah site. From the first, Mr. Burnham seemed to take a personal interest in Utah, and did everything in his power to assist the Utah officials by way of suggestions and advice. He advised against the erection of an expensive building. This advice was concurred in by the Director-General, who suggested that more money should be expended on the collection and arrangement of the exhibits than for a building. The Executive Commissioner called upon all the Chiefs of Departments, gathering all the information possible, and returned home fully convinced that Utah could make an exhibit which would prove creditable to the Territory and be the pride of her citizens.

Early in June, the Commission called on the architects of the Territory to submit plans and specifications for the Utah Building. A large number of plans were submitted, but nearly all of them were considered too expensive. Those presented by Dallas & Hedges were finally accepted, on condition that if the building could not be erected for the sum set apart by the Commission for building purposes the architects should modify them so as to bring the building within the limit specified.



RECEPTION ROOM IN UTAH BUILDING.

Mr. Dallas visited Chicago in company with the Secretary, about the middle of July. The original plans were submitted to Mr. Burnham, who at once informed the architect that it would not be possible to erect such a building as was shown by the plans for the sum of $12,000, the limit fixed by the Commission. Time was passing, and it was necessary that work should be begun on the building at the earliest possible date if it was to be finished in time for the opening of the Exposition.

Mr. Dallas consulted with Chief Burnham, and it was decided that he should rearrange his plans at once, and inside of three days the architect had made a complete set of drawings, which were submitted, approved, and estimates on the cost of the building obtained. The work of preparing the working drawings and specifications consumed considerable time, so that the Commission was not in a position to award the contract for the erection of the building until the latter part of August. The contract was awarded to Wm. Harley & Son, of Chicago, for $10,500, and on the first day of September work was commenced on the Utah Building.

While arrangements for the erection of the Utah Building were in progress, the Commission was pushing the work at home with all possible dispatch.

On the recommendation of Executive Commissioner Empey, the following Departments were established:

Agriculture, including food and food products, farming machinery and appliances, live stock, domestic and wild animals, horticulture, forestry and forestry products.

Mines and mining, including mining and metallurgy and mining industry.

Manufactures, including all manufactured products, transportation and electricity.

Fine arts, including pictorial, plastic, and decorative art, engineering, public works, architecture, music and drama.

Ethnology and archaeology, including isolated and collective exhibits.

Education, including public and private school exhibits, progress of labor and invention.

Woman's work, including all exhibits properly belonging to the Women's Department of the Exposition.

Bureau of information—dissemination of information, general and special, regarding Utah.

The following Chiefs of Departments were appointed by the Commission:

Agricultural—J. W. SANBORN, of Logan.
Mining—DON MAGUIRE, of Ogden.
Manufactures—F. W. JENNINGS, of Salt Lake City.
Fine Arts—GEORGE M. OTTINGER, of Salt Lake City.
Education—J. F. MILLSPAUGH, of Salt Lake City.
Ethnology and Archaeology—DON MAGUIRE, of Ogden.

The Women's Department was placed under the direction of the Board of Lady Managers, and the Secretary, by virtue of his office, was Chief of the Bureau of Information. The work of collecting exhibits was pushed with vim and energy. The Chiefs of Departments and special agents of the Commission visited all parts of the Territory in search of material for the Utah exhibit.

On June 25th the following Board of Lady Managers was appointed:
MRS. F. S. RICHARDS, President;
MRS. F. D. RICHARDS, Vice-President;
MRS. J. M. DART, MRS. ELECTA BULLOCK and MRS. GEORGE W. THATCHER. MISS MAY PRESTON was appointed Secretary but not a member of the Board. MRS. DART subsequently declined, and MRS. C. W. LYMAN was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The reports submitted by the Chiefs of Departments and agents while the exhibits were being collected, were very interesting and at the same time encouraging to the Commissioners, as they were assured in advance that the Utah exhibit would be a success.

The mineral wealth of the Territory was something which from the first the Commissioners felt confident would, if proper effort was made, give Utah a prominent place in the Mineral Department of the Exposition.

The Commissioners were fairly familiar with the mineral resources of the Territory, but they were really surprised at the results attained, after the work of collecting the mineral exhibit had been in progress a few weeks. The array of mineral products was simply astonishing, samples of almost every known mineral having been obtained. The hills from north to south and east and west yielded specimens that were not only beautiful, but indicated great value, and foreshadowed a prosperity that promised well for the future, when once the hidden wealth of the mountains should be fully developed.

The agricultural reports were also reassuring in the extreme. The possibilities of the future became self-evident when the true state of affairs as to agriculture and horticulture were revealed. The productive soil proved the resources of the Territory in these respects to be vastly

superior to the general estimate that had at any time previously been placed upon them by the most enthusiastic resident.

That the resources of the Territory in minerals and agriculture would some day become the foundation for a stable and prosperous commonwealth was at once apparent, and the Commissioners set about preparing an exhibit that should in every way portray not only the present achievements of the people, but would also indicate what were the possibilities and probabilities of the future.

The riches of the mines of gold and silver had been brought to view by many years of prospecting and successful mining. Iron and coal were known to abound everywhere, almost. The vast deposits of asphaltum, alaterite, gilsonite and other similar products were known of, but when a collection of all the various minerals, salts, clays, sulphur, soda and the almost-innumerable chemical products of the Great Salt Lake were all grouped together, then it dawned upon the investigators that the wealth deposited within the confines of Utah in mineral and kindred products was simply wonderful. The pursuit of knowledge, for that was what it should be termed, in regard to Utah's natural resources was very fascinating, and the people became generally interested, and eagerly read the reports of the representatives of the Commission who were engaged in collecting the exhibits.

In the search for remains of the prehistoric race which were known to exist, the Department of Archaeology and Ethnology made many very interesting discoveries. It was ascertained that at some period in the dim past, the valleys of Utah had been inhabited by a race of people who lived in houses constructed of sun-dried brick or a clay concrete, and in some instances burned bricks were used. These people lived at a time long antedating the Cliff-Dwellers; in fact, the human remains that were found proved they were, in many instances, a different race of people, although there existed a similarity between the remains of what were termed the Plain-Dwellers and the Cliff-Dwellers found in certain places, which showed that it was possible that the latter might have descended from the former. At first this discovery was rather puzzling, but the mystery was partly solved by a discovery which clearly indicated that the remains of the Plain-Dwellers that resembled the Cliff-Dwellers were not nearly as old as other remains in the same neighborhood that in no way resembled the Cliff-Dwellers. The conclusion reached by the explorers was that there were two distinct races of Plain-Dwellers, one antedating the other a great many years, the number of which could only be conjectured; that the more ancient race had been destroyed by an

invasion of a race less civilized, and that the invaders had occupied the country and later on had built up a civilization on the ruins of that destroyed, and in time the latter race were driven from the plains by a



UTAH MINERAL EXHIBIT.

race of barbarians, presumably from the north, and those who escaped the wrath of the destroyer sought shelter and protection in the cliffs, and became a race of cliff-dwellers. This, in brief, is the story of the

revelations made through the investigations conducted under the auspices of the Commission. A chain of ancient cities was traced from the northern to the southern boundary of the Territory. The remains of what, apparently, was once the seat of government of the most ancient empire, were discovered at Paragoonah.

The story of what may be termed the ancient history of Utah may never be written in characters intelligible to modern man, but the silent rocks in the mighty fastnesses of the canyons of the mountains in many places carry upon their surface, in unknown characters, the history of some long-forgotten race of men which we poor mortals of the present day cannot unlock.

It soon became apparent to the Commissioners that it was possible for Utah to excel in a mineral exhibit; also to make a creditable and beneficial agricultural display. In the opinion of the Commissioners these two departments presented the possibility of securing for the Territory the most speedy results directly profitable to the Territory, and it was at once decided to concentrate their efforts on these two departments. At the same time it was decided to make a creditable exhibit in several of the other departments. The wisdom of this decision has frequently been made apparent, and the results attained were exceedingly gratifying to the people of the Territory generally.

The desire of the Commissioners from the first was to make an exhibit for Utah which would present the resources of the Territory to the world in a modest and truthful manner; exaggeration was not countenanced in a single instance. As President Chambers remarked on one occasion, he would much rather any person who might be induced to visit Utah for any purpose, in consequence of the exhibit made at Chicago, should find that nothing had been misrepresented, than to find a single thing overdrawn.

The Ladies' Board labored diligently from the first. They, too, encountered many trials and tribulations. Their desire was to make a display that should not only be a credit to the women of Utah, but to woman. In common with their sisters of other States and countries, they realized that for the first time in the history of the world, woman had been offered an opportunity of golden possibilities, and when the triumph of woman at the World's Columbian Exposition is fully understood, and the further fact that the women of no State or country contributed more to that triumph than did the women of Utah, then will the untiring zea and earnest work of the members of the Ladies' Board of Utah and their associates be fully appreciated.

A detailed account of the many difficulties encountered and overcome while the work of collecting the exhibits was in progress, is not essential, nor would it be interesting.

The Congressional law which authorized the holding of the World's Columbian Exposition, directed that a formal dedication of the Exposition buildings and grounds should take place on the actual anniversary of the discovery of America, which occurred on the 21st of October, 1492; therefore, the dedication took place in Chicago on the 21st of October, 1892. Governor Arthur L. Thomas and representatives of the Commission represented Utah in the dedicatory ceremonies. The fame of Utah, for many years, has long been heralded abroad, and while there has been a wonderful change in the condition of affairs in the Territory in the last few years, still the renown of our citizens was sufficient to attract general attention on this occasion. On the day of the grand parade in Chicago, the Governor and his military staff created quite a ripple as they drove through the streets. The applause of the populace was both hearty and generous, and while it was prompted in a great measure by curiosity, it served to pave the way for a better understanding of the conditions that now exist in the Territory among the mass of people in the United States.

Many prominent citizens of Utah attended the dedicatory ceremonies at Chicago, in the fall of 1892, and the general enthusiasm displayed by the people of Chicago and the numerous visitors from other States, only served to increase the interest which had already begun to spring up among the citizens of Utah generally, the result of which was that a great many began arrangements for visiting the Exposition when it should be formally opened.

The Commission kept the work of preparation both in Chicago and at home well in hand, not allowing any time to be lost, so that early in the year 1893 the exhibits were all packed and ready for shipment to Chicago. The question of the transportation of the Utah exhibit was one that caused the Commission considerable anxiety. The prospect of having to meet heavy freight charges with the limited amount of funds available for the exhibit was not very encouraging. An application, however, was made to the Union Pacific by the President of the Commission, who laid the facts before President Clark in a personal letter, the result of which was an agreement on the part of the Union Pacific to carry the Utah exhibits to and from the Missouri River free of charge, and later on, the Northwestern Railroad joined with the Union Pacific, and the final result was that the Utah World's Fair exhibit was transported to and from Chicago free of charge. This concession on the part of the railroads was a wonderful

help to the Commissioners, as it enabled them to use the funds which otherwise would have been consumed for freight charges in preparing and installing the display at Chicago.

On the first of March the office of the Secretary of the Commission was moved to the Utah Building, which, by this time, was practically completed. The work of erecting pavilions for the Utah products and specimens in the Agricultural and Mining Buildings was pushed with all possible speed. The collections for the show were hurried forward, and by the middle of April the main portion of the working force were on the grounds, and, amid the rush and hurry of preparation for the opening of the Exposition, Utah was actively engaged. Everything was not in apple-pie order on the first of May, when the Exposition was formally opened by President Cleveland, but Utah was as nearly ready as the majority of States and countries participating in the Exposition. The officials had to encounter and surmount their portion of difficulties the same as other State officials, but by the middle of May the Utah exhibit was in presentable shape, and compared favorably with that of her neighbors. The displays in the general buildings were arranged first, after which the officials concentrated their efforts upon the Utah Building. In the meantime, the Ladies' Board, headed by Mrs. F. S. Richards, the President, was represented on the grounds. The arrangement of the decorations in the Utah Building was turned over to the Ladies' Board, and, while the task was by no means light, the vexations numerous and exasperating, they succeeded wonderfully well in the face of numerous perplexing difficulties, in bringing out of the chaos which prevailed on every hand a beautiful, well-decorated, home-like retreat, where friend and stranger were alike welcome, where Utah visitors experienced a feeling of contentment the moment they passed under the portal. From first to last, the Utah Building was at once attractive and popular, and the representatives of the Territory who resided there engrafted themselves in the confidence of their neighbors in a manner that was both pleasing and satisfactory. The near neighbors of Utah on the Exposition grounds were, on the west, Texas, and to the southwest was Kentucky; almost directly south, across the street, was West Virginia, then came Maryland next to West Virginia. The nearest neighbor on the east was Montana; next was Idaho and then Virginia and Iowa. The Connecticut, New Jersey and New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Missouri State Buildings were all clustered about in the same neighborhood, while down the street, towards the



P. H. LANNAN.
FRED. J. KIESEL.
CHAS. L. CRANE.
WM. M. FERRY.

southwest, were Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Arkansas Minnesota, Illinois, Washington, Colorado, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and California. The official representatives of the several States resided in the State Buildings, the result being a neighborhood of States, and the relations between neighbors were the most pleasant imaginable. The Utah Building was situated on a beautiful plot of ground, which has been previously referred to; a brief description of the Utah Building will probably not be out of place here:

The main entrance to the building was made a special feature by forming an avenue with a representation of the old Eagle Gate, of Salt Lake City. For the facade the style chosen by the architect was modern renaissance, this being in harmony with the principal buildings on the Exposition grounds. It was originally intended that the foundation, columns, pilasters, cornices and other ornamental parts should be made to represent the different building stone of the Territory, and the walls lined off to represent adobes. This would have presented a fine, harmonious picture, and formed a characteristic feature; but, owing to a special request made by the Decorative Department, the Commission decided to have the building painted in cream and white to correspond with the color scheme of the Fair.

The main entrance to any building is always a powerful feature in design, and in this instance it was emphasized by a large terrace, reached by a broad flight of steps, From the terrace, and ascending three steps, the main portico or porch was reached, from which the doors of the main hall on the lower floor opened. This hall was 41 by 45 feet, and along the walls were placed a number of large show-cases, in which were exhibited characteristic specimens, illustrating in the best manner possible the resources of the Territory. This exhibit formed a double purpose; that is, it was decorative, yet at the same time it gave a good impression of the wonderful possibilities of Utah. At the east end of the building, adjoining the main hall, were located the offices of the Secretary and the Bureau of Information, and at the west end was located the ladies' reception and retiring-room. The second floor was reached by a broad flight of steps, forming a stairway which was located in a bay at the rear of the building. The second floor was similar in arrangement to the first, except that there was a large light-well in the middle of the floor, immediately under the dome-shaped skylight in the ceiling, On the second story, at the east and west ends of the building, were several small rooms for the officials and employees in charge of the exhibit. The second story was devoted exclusively to the private use of the people

residing at the building. For a description of the arrangement of the furnishings and decorations the reader is referred to the illustrations showing the interior of the respective rooms and main hall, which appear in this volume.

When the Utah exhibit was in place in the several general búildings at Chicago it was found, by comparison with other State exhibits, that the prediction of the Commissioners to the effect that Utah would compare favorably with any other State or country taking part in the Exposition, was more than realized.

The mineral exhibit was installed in a neat pavilion covering a floor space 27 by 60 feet. It was not as elaborate in architectural design as some of the neighboring pavilions, nor was it by any means as expensive. Yet, for beauty of design it equaled that of many of the other States upon which a great deal more money was expended. It was constructed in accordance with a design suggested by Vice-President Mackintosh, who gave the mineral department his special attention, and devoted considerable time to the consideration of the matter. In fact, the general design and arrangement of the exhibit was prepared under his personal supervision.

The cornice was supported by a number of stone columns made of Utah building stone. These columns rested upon an imitation stone base. The carving in stone and imitation stone work was all so neat and artistically executed that the effect was very pleasing, and won for Utah many compliments.

The exhibit was arranged in neat oak and plate glass cases, designed especially for the pavilion. The mineral specimens were selected with such care, and included such a bewildering variety of selections from the mineral kingdom, that visitors were at once impressed with the wonderful mineral wealth upon entering the pavilion. Chief Maguire, who had charge of the mineral exhibit, was so familiar with every specimen and the locality from which it came, having selected each one himself, that he was able to explain in a most interesting manner to visitors all about the collection and what it contained.

A newspaper representative at one time had Mr. Maguire's little talk taken down in shorthand, as he walked through the pavilion explaining the exhibit to a party of visitors. Mr. Maguire was not aware of the fact that his remarks were being "jotted" down, until he was requested to look over the typewritten copy for the purpose of correction as to mineral terms and names used.

The remarks as published are given herewith for the purpose of furnishing the reader a brief description of the Utah mineral exhibit:

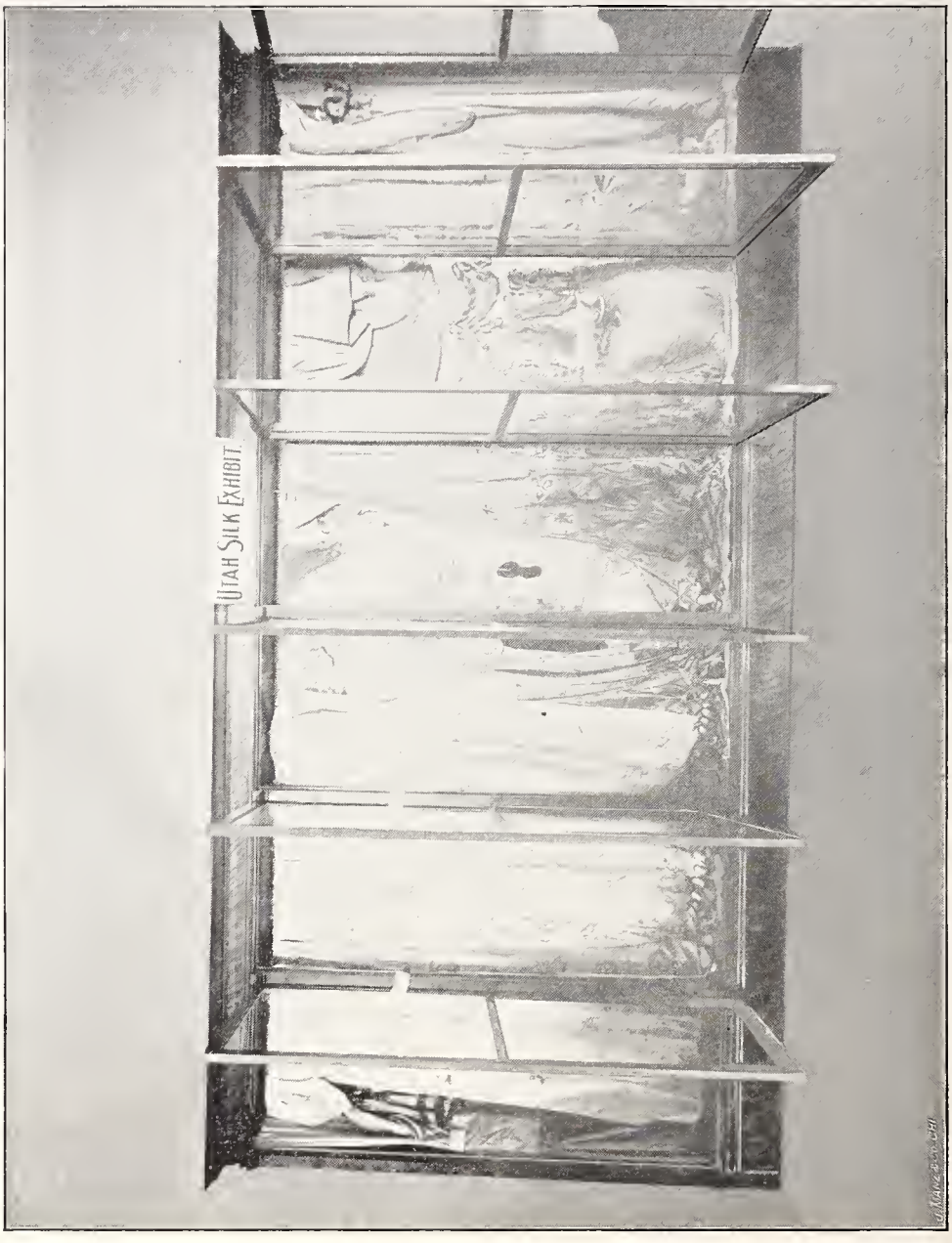
"Now, as to our mineral wealth, the Territory of Utah contains within her area a greater variety of minerals than any other State or Territory in the Union. We have mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, antimony, iron, bismuth, nickel, and, we believe, tin. Besides the precious and economic metals, we have sulphur, salt, gypsum, kaolin, talc, steatite, selenite, slate, mica, granite, limestone, jade, jasper and serpentine. Of the carbons and hydro-carbons Utah contains a greater variety than any other American State. Of the economic minerals required for the use of man, we have, as I will show you in our collection here, bituminous, anthracite, and cannel coal, oil shale and petroleum. We have in our Territory the largest deposits in the known world of mineral gilsonite. This is used in the manufacture of a superior varnish, used upon lacquer work upon furniture and various classes of domestic articles of wood or metal, and for roofing impervious to water its equal is not found in any other product.

"We have, also, large quantities of elaterite, which is a mineral rubber, and also ozokerite, which is a mineral wax. We eliminate from this ozokerite the black carbon, leaving a beautiful white wax, which is used in the manufacture of candles, artificial flowers, picture frames, and various articles of decoration. It is superior to the white vegetable wax, inasmuch as it is harder and possesses a superior luster and polish, and can be obtained at a cheaper rate of production than the vegetable wax of commerce.

"Our fields of petroleum, though extensive, have not as yet been developed. There exists in Utah 20,000 square miles, from which area we have undoubted proof of the existence of petroleum, and in the near future this will become the field of investment for extensive local and outside capital.

"At present our coal fields are being worked quite extensively at Coalville, Summit county, Utah, where several private corporations are engaged in mining coal, and where the Union and Central Pacific railroads own extensive interests. At Castle Gate and Pleasant Valley, situated about 125 miles southeast of Salt Lake City, there are vast coal fields, wherein the Union Pacific and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad companies have invested capital, and have erected at great cost works for the opening of coal mines at that point, and also for the manufacture of coke. At Cedar City, Iron County, about 300 miles south of Salt Lake City, there are immense beds of coal of a superior quality, which are as yet but little worked. On Indian Creek, in San Juan County, there exist some of the most extensive coal fields found in the

United States. Locations have been made here, but as yet little work has been done. In Grand County, along Grand River, where that stream breaks through immense erosions on its way to form with the waters of



SILK PORTIERES.

the Green river, the main stream of the Colorado, we find very thick veins of coal in the faces of the high cliffs on either bank of the river.

"Also in the same region there exist oil springs, whose product issues unclaimed from the sides of the gorges and pour their contents

into the river below. At the point at which we find oil issuing in this manner, we find also a considerable quantity of asphaltum in deposit, which beds as yet have been little, if any, worked.

"In Uintah County, as also in Emery County, we have what may be passed upon as the most extensive deposits of asphaltum in the United States. These have been worked but little as yet. The product extracted is disposed of in Salt Lake, Ogden and Provo for the purpose of paving and making sidewalks in those cities. High railroad tariffs have prevented us from exporting out of the Territory of Utah our product of asphaltum, thus rendering, comparatively speaking, valueless one of our greatest sources of mineral wealth. We claim that this asphaltum of Utah equals that of the Island of Trinidad. Most extensive deposits of it are found three miles north of White Rock Indian Agency, Uintah County, Utah. This deposit runs from north to southwest, 600 feet in width and about 30 miles in length. At various places along this deposit we find springs of asphaltum, from which the product is constantly issuing and solidifying around the vicinity of the place of issuance.

"In building stone, Utah possesses extensive deposits of an excellent character of red, white and gray sandstone. The red sandstone quarries at Diamond Creek, about 100 miles southeast of Salt Lake City, produce stone that for beauty and strength equals that of any other in the world; while but a few miles from this same point there is a large quantity of what is known as the Kyune sandstone. This gray Kyune stone far surpasses the product of any other sandstone in the United States in point of beauty, in strength and in being free from sulphur, alkalies or iron. It has been quarried equally as much as red sandstone, and together they have been used extensively for architecture in Utah, and immense quantities have been shipped beyond the boundaries of the Territory. Of building stone, besides the white and red sandstone, we have excellent granite and syenite of different colors and textures. In serpentine we have extensive deposits in southwestern Utah, but as yet little is used for building.

"Our quarries of slate at Brigham City and Antelope Island, and at Provo, present bodies of this mineral as extensive as those of Wales; colors and quality vary. Slab and shingle slate, equal if not superior to the imported, are now being produced at the Provo quarries, fifty miles south of Salt Lake, and of which we have an exhibit here at the Fair.

"In clays there is no class of this material of which we have not unlimited quantities. From the whitest kaolin, for the manufacture of porcelain, to the blackest of loam for the manufacture of beautiful

red brick; from the coarsest sedimentary deposit for the manufacture of vitrified brick, to the finest clay for the manufacture of Rockingham ware, we have also abundance. Our fire clays are plentiful and produce a very superior fire brick.

"Of mica and asbestos we have extensive deposits, and these are scattered over many parts of the Territory. Limestone, gypsum, selenite, magnesia and steatite are found in many parts of our Territory, and we are developing and manufacturing from the same, annually, immense quantities of lime, plaster and cement.

"We have in Utah, in various localities, ores of quicksilver, which will be, in the future, worked quite profitably. The chief sources of quicksilver in our Territory are at the Mercur mines, at Camp Floyd, and also at the quicksilver mines near Marysvale, in Utah. At the latter place, some years ago, considerable quantities of mercury were produced, but through various misfortunes which befel members of the syndicate they were compelled to close the works, and, although the quicksilver ores there are quite rich and may be worked with great profit, the works have not as yet been reopened.

"The salt industry in Utah has already reached extensive proportions. There are works of considerable magnitude at Syracuse and in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, where the Inland Crystal Salt Company have erected works, and at which point salt equal to any in the world is now manufactured. Fred. J. Kiesel, of Ogden, Utah, has also extensive works at Syracuse, about twelve miles from Ogden. From this point is taken the great quantity of salt used in the chlorination of silver ores at Butte City, Phillipsburg, and other mining camps of Montana, and also stock salt, which is disposed of in Utah, Idaho and Montana. At these places above mentioned the salt, of course, is produced by evaporation from the waters of Great Salt Lake, after which it is chemically prepared as a commercial article for man's domestic use, or to be utilized in the arts. At Nephi, in Juab County, and at Salina, in Sevier County, there are also extensive salt works, where the salt is produced from salt rock, which is found in extensive veins of great thickness. When we call to mind the superior quality of the natural product contained so abundantly in the waters of Great Salt Lake, and when at the same time we consider the ease with which all the chemical products extracted from the salt may be manufactured, we see how extensively the industry is destined to be established in this branch in the near future in Utah. There is no chemical product obtained from the salt marshes near Liverpool, England,

that cannot be also produced almost as cheaply from the waters of Great Salt Lake.

"From the rich and beautiful clays of Utah, we show you here, in our exhibit, white and red brick. This magnificent red brick has been proven to be equal to any in the known world. Some of them are manufactured by the Salt Lake Brick Company, and others by the Anderson Pressed Brick Company, of Ogden, Utah. They are made from the surface clays found in such abundance at each of these places, while from underneath the black stratification producing the red brick we obtain from the light-colored clays the article necessary to manufacture the white brick here shown. As you may see, there is no feature in the famous Milwaukee brick that is superior to ours. On the contrary, we claim that our own article is the better, inasmuch as the clay from which they are made contains absolutely no alkalies. We use these extensively in our own country, and ship to Montana, Oregon, Nevada and Wyoming.

"Our glass sands, as here shown, are superior, and from these we have been manufacturing glass at Salt Lake City for the past three or four years. Our fictile clays, for the manufacture of porcelain and pottery, have as yet been little utilized, although we purchase from the outside world a large quantity of these manufactured products annually. Establishments of this kind, to manufacture for home consumption, are among the wants of our Territory.

"In precious and decorative stones, Utah is quite rich. We have in many parts of the Territory a very fine garnet, and also opal, brown, white and smoky topaz, and a very beautiful and good quality of malachite; the latter is found chiefly in the Dixie copper mines, at St. George. The ruby garnet, of which we have a very fine exhibit here, is found in San Juan County, but our best opals are found in Summit County, while the topaz is found in San Juan, Weber and Millard counties. Onyx of various shades, from black to white, brown, green and yellow, are found throughout the entire length of the Territory through the stratification of limestone abounding in our mountain ranges.

"Nitrate of soda and nitrate of potash are found in Weber County, and alum in abundance in Iron County; magnesia exists in limited quantities, while the best limestone is abundant almost everywhere throughout Utah.

"For the erection of immense structures there is no granite superior to that found in Little Cottonwood Canyon, eighteen miles from Salt Lake, from which the Mormon Temple at Salt Lake was built.



R. MACKINTOSH,
Vice President.

E. A. MCDANIEL,
Secretary.

UTAH WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION.

R. C. CHAMBERS, *President.*

N. A. EMPEY,
Exec. Comm'r.

HEBER M. WELLS,
Treasurer.

"Our sulphur deposits, in Beaver County, have for the past ten years been producing immense quantities of sulphur, equal to the best imported from Sicily, and this has grown to be an important industry, in employing the entire population of the quite extensive village. The sulphur is produced from the mine and converted into a chemical article near the spot where it is mined. It is hauled by wagon to the railroad at Black Rock station, in Millard County. And after this expensive method it is disposed of at a very good profit.

"Taken collectively, the mineral wealth of Utah is most wonderfully varied, and contains a greater number of minerals than any other State of equal size in the world. Although you see here in our exhibit a variety of most of the minerals useful to man, yet were time allowed and money provided to make an exhaustive display in this direction, we would need five times our present space to do justice to Utah's rich mining resources. In our Territory, with its marked climate, mining may be carried on throughout the entire year. Our ranges are accessible to the prospector the greater part of the year, and wood and water are generally abundant. At the present, one of our richest fields, owing to the want of transportation, is but little worked. This is an extensive area of about 6000 miles, and is situated about 125 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. It is known as Deep Creek. To reach this from the principal cities of Utah it is necessary to traverse a very sterile and extensive desert, which renders transportation of ores from that region very expensive. Were a railroad constructed in that section, Utah would unquestionably become one of the richest mining Territories on the face of the earth. The lead ore there is abundant, easily mined and with it accessible to the market it would become very profitable. In that locality, at the present time, there are already being worked, quite profitably, several mines, among them the Buckhorn and the Utah, which have paid dividends to the stockholders consecutively from the time of their discovery up to the present. As to Utah's future in the mining industry, there is no State whose prospects are brighter. Possessed as she is of an expansive agricultural region, whose products furnish to the miners all the necessaries of this nature at a low price, and becoming supplied as she is with railroad transportation to her various camps, ores are more conveniently worked than in any other State or Territory west of Colorado. At the present time the chief mining camps of Utah are Eureka, which is situated about forty miles southwest from Salt Lake City; Park City, about forty miles east of Salt Lake; Silver Reef, 350 miles south; Bingham, twenty miles southwest, and Little and Big

Cottonwood, twenty-five miles southeast; the Dixie copper mines, 365 miles; Frisco, 200 miles; Ophir and Mona, fifty miles, and Camp Floyd, about forty miles from Salt Lake. From each of these, until quite recently, there was poured into the lap of the nation a stream of wealth which helped every branch of business throughout the land. The present depression, caused by the low price of silver, has almost depopulated our mining camps, and forced many of our best citizens to abandon their former industry, thereby affecting every branch of business in our Territory. We, who heretofore, through the industry of mining, have been prosperous and able on every occasion to pay our debts and purchase largely from eastern dealers and manufacturers, have had for the past six months to cut down our purchases in the east more than one-half, and many of us declare our inability to settle with our creditors. We are, however, resolved to persevere, in the hope that a better time will shortly dawn upon us, when our old-time method of doing business may be resumed.



DECEMBER 20TH 1892.

"This splendid exhibit, which you see before you in the Utah Mining Pavilion, represents the wealth which to this nation is worth, in the industries created thereby, hundreds of millions of dollars, and the industry which it represents is still the staff of life to thousands of our people. Yet, in the present state of depression in which our mining industries have been placed it has been rendered, comparatively speaking, worthless."

The agricultural exhibit, like that of the minerals, was installed in the Agricultural Building in a neat pavilion covering a floor space of 26 by 82 feet, the general design of which was suggested by President Chambers of the Commission, who visited that portion of the Fair grounds, in company with an architect, one cold afternoon in December,

1892, when the thermometer registered eighteen degrees below zero. The directions given to the architect on that occasion were followed almost to the letter, and the result was that the pavilion indicated was neatly and tastily arranged, and at the same time it was not expensive.

In this pavilion a great number of choice exhibits was installed. No special effort was made at an artistic arrangement, the main object sought being a fair and impartial display of the products of the soil, together with an illustration of the methods of farming which prevail in Utah. The Chief of the department realized that wheat exhibited in a gunny sack, if the sample was first-class, would come as near obtaining a prize as if exhibited in crystal jars with cut-glass stoppers. This primitive method was not literally pursued in making the agricultural display for Utah, but the idea which the illustration suggests was followed in a way which saved great expense, and at the same time permitted a neat and attractive arrangement of the specimens.

The irrigation system of the Territory was illustrated in a practical way by a working model or relief map of the Bear River canal. This map was one of the most interesting features in the Agricultural Department. It was so arranged that the Bear river, from the canyon to the point where it flows into the Great Salt Lake, was shown, and the west canal, from the dam in the canyon for its entire length, was represented, including the conduit across the Malad river. The application of the water to the land was also represented by the various methods employed, such as flooding, laterals, etc.

The experts sent to this country by the various foreign governments made a very careful study of the Utah method of farming, and, as a result of their investigations, they rendered elaborate reports to their respective governments, all of which were published and circulated extensively.

In connection with the irrigation exhibit, the products of the soil were shown as the fruits of irrigation, together with statistical tables giving the yield per acre, all of which created a favorable impression of the methods employed in tilling the soil here in Utah. In fact, many thousands of visitors, after having the system explained by Superintendent Pyper, went away satisfied that farming by means of irrigation was not a crude and clumsy method, but was really scientific, and the results attained, in comparison with the labor expended, were satisfactory in the extreme.

The World's Columbian Exposition was a wonderful educator. The mind absorbed knowledge intuitively, as a sponge absorbs water, and Utah

benefited wonderfully from it, not alone by the education which our own citizens who visited the Exposition obtained, but by the favorable impression created among the thousands who visited the Fair from other portions of the world, of Utah and her people.

The Utah educational exhibit was not intended to be in competition with other States as to results attained, but was made for the purpose of showing visitors our system in embryo. The groundwork of what is to be the educational system of the State was well illustrated by the exhibition



UTAH EXHIBIT IN TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

made in this department, and, among people who were versed in the science of public educational systems, was highly commended.

The exhibit in the Transportation Department from Utah was of necessity limited, but, nevertheless, it was creditable.

In the Women's Building, the display prepared by the ladies of Utah was both artistic in design and workmanship, besides demonstrating the possibilities of the silk industry in Utah.

When an exhibition of native silks of the United States was proposed, it met with discouragement from the United States Agricultural

Department, because, as claimed by the Department, there was no possibility of silk culture ever becoming a remunerative industry in this country.

Silks by common consent belong to the realm of womanhood, hence the women connected with the World's Fair persisted in an exhibit of that commodity for the United States. Mrs. Potter Palmer heard that one of the proposed displays from Utah was to be a set of silk portieres, spun and woven from Utah native silk.* When she learned that the industry was a practical success in Utah, she set to work perfecting plans for a silk exhibit for the United States. Her efforts in this particular met with a hearty response from Mrs. Salisbury, Mrs. Richards and the women of Utah generally, the result being that the silk exhibit of the United States was made by the women of Utah.

The practical illustration of the cultivation and manufacture of silk was made under the direction of Mrs. Salisbury, in the process-room of the Woman's Building, under the personal supervision of Mrs. Margaret Caine, Mrs. Salisbury's able and efficient assistant. This exhibit was inaugurated to demonstrate the probability in the way of silk culture in this country, and was separate and distinct from the one made by the Utah Board of Lady Managers.

Thus, one important industry was practically represented by Utah for the United States Department of Agriculture, which made no special effort to show anything pertaining to the silk culture of the United States, and it was argued that the funds for the practical illustration of this industry should come from the Government appropriation made for the Board of Lady Managers. The argument prevailed, and Mrs. Salisbury secured a liberal appropriation for this purpose, which was expended under her direction.

Irrigation, another important agricultural feature, was also illustrated exclusively by Utah. The Department of Agriculture at Washington contemplated making a model out-door irrigation exhibit, and corresponded with Professor Sanborn, chief of the Government Experimental Station at Logan, to ascertain his views on the subject.

The Professor, who was also chief of the Utah Agricultural Department, demonstrated that such a showing as the Government proposed to make would not be a success, for the reason that the geographic and climatic conditions which prevailed at Chicago were in every way unsuited for such an exhibit.

*The silk portieres here mentioned belonged entirely to the exhibit prepared by the Utah Board of Lady Managers.

On his suggestion the plan was abandoned by the Department, and the model irrigation map showing the Bear River canal was substituted in its place.

The exhibits in the Utah Building attracted a wonderful number of visitors. The Archaeological specimens interested the scholar and the curiosity-seeker alike. The mummy known as "the King of the Blue Mountains" was a silent but wonderfully apt witness of the fact that in ages past a people resided in Utah who possessed a considerable knowledge of the arts and sciences as we understand such things to-day. Many visitors went from idle curiosity to see the remains of a specimen of the human race who lived and knew of life's sorrows and joys long before Christopher Columbus was born, who, perchance, walked this earth at a time when all Europe was inhabited by a race of people who were far less civilized than he was; whose traditions, possibly, came from the banks of the Nile or the Euphrates. Others went to learn what they could of this long-forgotten race. They studied everything connected with the remains before them, and gathered many interesting facts concerning the manners and customs of this strange people. The concensus of opinion was, that the early inhabitants of Utah came from the far east and were of Asiatic origin, the implements of war and agriculture, the remains of pottery and wearing apparel, all indicating this.

The following poem was received, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Commission, from the author, in which he says:

"I have been much interested in the display of prehistoric relics made by your State at the Fair, and beg to send you the enclosed sonnet as the outcome of my visit to your building:"

THE CLIFF DWELLER.

ON THE MUMMY DISPLAYED IN THE UTAH STATE BUILDING, JACKSON PARK.

Mute remnant of a long-departed race,
Perpetual sleeper from the entombed cliff,
That liest yucca-wrapped, immobile, stiff,
With shriveled limbs, and meager, shrunken face!
Robbed art thou now of thine athletic grace,
That laughed at dizzy heights, and urged thy skiff
O'er many a watery precipice, as if
Fear in thy naked bosom had no place.
Little didst thou dream, long centuries ago,
The white man's eyes should some time gaze on thee,
Striving with curious interest to know
The secret of thy birth, eternally
Locked up within thy narrow, earth-worn shell,
Leaving thy tale for these poor tools to tell.—ST. GEORGE BEST.

The manufactured goods shown in the cases were very attractive; the domestic work in embroidery, linen, cotton and silk goods prepared and displayed by the Ladies' Board, and the artistic and harmonious arrangement of the articles, served to decorate the room, while at the same time they were interesting exhibits.

Many thousands visited the Utah Building every day, the average being over ten thousand. A very accurate estimate could be made by counting the number of people who entered the building for the space of five minutes three times a day, viz., 9 a. m., 11 a. m and 3 p. m. Experiments made in this way at the main entrances to the grounds frequently demonstrated that such an estimate was almost exactly correct. At the main entrance the turnstiles registered the number passing through, so that by counting those entering for five minutes at the hours indicated, and comparing the estimate with the number actually registered at 6 o'clock p. m. (the hour when all State buildings closed), it was found that the estimate was almost absolutely correct; at any rate, it was accurate enough for all practical purposes. An estimate taken in this way on September 8, 1893, the day before Utah Day, revealed an attendance of visitors at the Utah Building of 15,998. No estimate was taken on Utah Day, because the building was closed for several hours during the preparation for the reception in the evening.

Reference is made here to the number of people who visited the Utah Building, because one of the reasons why it was desired that Utah should be represented at the Exposition was that her resources might be advertised to the world. The number of visitors at the building is a fair indication of the interest taken in her affairs. Strangers were, as a rule, better pleased with the showing made than residents of the Territory, because the latter were aware of the fact that it was possible to have made a much better display in all departments. This was true or every State exhibit, no matter how excellent.

Visitors from other parts of the world were inclined to doubt the statement that Utah could do much better in the way of an exhibit than she had done. Foreigners frequently called at the business office to see the Secretary regarding some special feature of Utah's resources. The Government experts from France, England, Germany and Russia took special pains in the preparation of their reports on what Utah had at the World's Fair. It is safe to say, therefore, that no better opportunity could have been afforded in the way of advertising than by taking part in the Exposition. The number of visitors at the building, estimated at over 2,000,000 during the life of the Exposition, to say nothing of the number



GENERAL EXTERIOR VIEW UTAH AGRICULTURAL PAVILION.

who viewed the exhibits in the general buildings, is proof positive that Utah is better known to-day than ever before.

Touching upon this point, the following extract from the report of the Commissioners to His Excellency the Governor is given here. They say:

"In conclusion, permit us to say that it was intended that the World's Columbian Exposition should be of lasting benefit to the countries, commonwealths and individuals participating in it. It was the purpose of the Commission to accomplish some permanent good for Utah as a commonwealth and for the individual citizen; to this end we labored, so that it might not be said the public funds were expended in vain. It is not possible in a report such as this, to recite in detail all of the benefits and lessons learned, which, in our opinion, may be directly or indirectly attributable to this Exposition. Among some of the things which have been accomplished we venture to mention a few:

"For years past there has been a widespread prejudice against Utah and her citizens. We know that the exhibit we made at Chicago has served, in a great measure, to obliterate that feeling among the masses of the people, and the good seed sown will continue to bear fruit for years to come.

"We think we have demonstrated to the satisfaction of all who gave the matter any attention, our own citizens as well as those of the country at large, that Utah is as rich in natural resources as any other State or Territory of the Union.

"This is not a mere assertion, but is a fact that has been clearly demonstrated by comparison, the best means of reaching a satisfactory conclusion.

"It is also a well-established fact that the products of the soil of Utah equal those of any other State of the Union and, in many respects, excel both in quantity and quality. It is also clearly demonstrated that the methods of tilling the soil in this Territory excel, from an economic standpoint, in labor expended and results obtained, that of any other State.

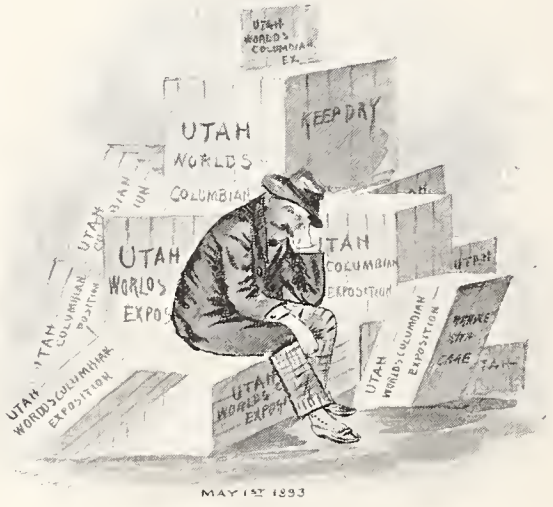
"Our citizens are as intelligent and enterprising as those of any other country. Our men and women challenged the admiration of the world. This fact was made prominent when the great Tabernacle Choir visited the Exposition.

"In mineral resources we excel the entire world; this honor was accorded Utah, as the result of a fair and impartial investigation by experts. This is a fact that will go down in history. The representatives of foreign governments at the Exposition have, in their official reports, recognized the fact that Utah excels in this matter, and their chemists

and mineral experts have made technical reports on our exhibits which are now being published in their scientific papers.

"We attracted special attention to the irrigation system of Utah, and dispelled the popular belief so common among people who are not familiar with it, that it is a clumsy, expensive and unsatisfactory way of tilling the soil.

"It was one of our main objects to demonstrate in a practical way that Utah is a rich field for the investment of capital, and offered many flattering inducements to the settler. We believe that in this purpose we were reasonably successful, and, as a direct result of the Exposition, we are sanguine that the Territory will increase materially in the near future, both in wealth and population."





IRECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS had the assigning of special days to the various States and Territories. July 24th, known as Pioneer Day, was at first designated as "Utah Day," but it was afterwards changed to September 9th, which was the day the Organic Act creating the Territory became a law. The change was necessary in order to accommodate the great Tabernacle Choir, which contemplated taking part in the exercises.

Soon after the organization of the National Commission, and while the different State days were being arranged for, National Commissioner Lannan conceived the idea that Utah could do nothing that would be more appropriate or attract more attention than to have the Tabernacle Choir give a grand concert on the Exposition grounds on Utah Day.

The suggestion was made to those in authority over the Choir, and while the proposition met with general favor, by many it was considered impracticable, because the Choir was a large organization and the cost of going to and from Chicago, to say nothing of the expense while there, were objections that at first were considered a bar to the success of the proposition. Early in the spring of 1893 the question was agitated with vigor by the newspapers of the Territory, and the officers and members of the Choir began to give the matter serious attention. Previous to this, a great choral contest had been announced to take place at the Exposition, and two prizes, one of $5000 and one of $1000 as first and second prizes, respectively, had been offered, to be competed for by choirs of not less than 250 voices. This great contest was to take place in September. Representatives of the Exposition and musical organizations having this feature in hand had visited Utah and consulted with Professor Stephens and other officials, the result being that there was created a strong inclination to make the trial, on the part of the individual members of the Choir. The inclination ripened into a desire, and soon the Choir was enthusiastic over the prospective contest. The suggestion was made that if it was possible to change Utah Day to a date to correspond as nearly

as possible with that of the singing tournament, the Choir would go to Chicago.

The matter was laid before the Commissioners, and the Secretary instructed to make the necessary application to the Director-General, which was done at once. At first he refused to consider the proposition



PROCESS ROOM, UTAH BUILDING, SHOWING THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING UTAH SILK.

to change Utah Day from July 24th, but when it was explained that possibly the attendance of the Choir was contingent upon the change being made, he finally agreed to consider the matter, on condition that California would consent to have Utah Day fixed for September 9th, that date having long before been assigned to that State. Secretary

Judkins, who had charge of the California exhibit, was very friendly to Utah. California was making extensive preparations for the celebration of her day, and some of the members of the State Commission were afraid that to have Utah Day fixed for the same date would detract from their celebration, especially as the Choir was to take part in the Utah exercises. Mr. Judkins finally hit upon a happy solution of the question: California was to have a great fruit feast, which was to commence early in the day and close about noon. It was not designed to have any programme of exercises or special celebration in Festival Hall, as was the custom of other States. Theirs was to be one peculiar to California, illustrative of the whole-souled generosity and hospitality of the citizens of that State. So he suggested that the Utonians assist the Californians in disposing of their ten car-loads of fruit, after which the Californians would go over to Festival Hall and listen to the speaking and enjoy the music of the Choir.

This compromise was satisfactory to Director-General Davis, who was only too glad to accommodate Utah. The date was changed, and the news was flashed to Utah by wire. The Choir began active preparations for the vocal fray, which was to take place just before Utah Day.

The fact that the great Tabernacle Choir was to take part in the choral contest, together with the Utah Day exercises, was telegraphed all over the United States, and almost immediately inquiries began to pour in from all parts of the country, from people who wished to know the exact date when the Choir would be in Chicago, so that they could time their visit to the Exposition in order to hear the concert.

The Choir arranged for a grand concert tour from Salt Lake City to Chicago and return. A special train was chartered, and over 400 people, including members of the Choir and their friends, made the round trip, taking in Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis on the way going, and Omaha coming back, giving concerts at the cities named, which created quite a furore among eastern people, and particularly the musical element. The train was a splendid one and attracted a good deal of attention while en route.

President Woodruff and his counselors, Hon. George Q. Cannon and Hon. Joseph F. Smith, traveled with the Choir in a special car sent out for their accommodation by George M. Pullman, President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, every comfort possible being provided for the venerable Mormon leader and his companions. It was a wonderful tour. President Woodruff, although past 86 years of age, enjoyed the trip and was, on the whole, less fatigued than some of the younger members

of the party. While in Chicago he visited the Exposition almost every day, attended many receptions, and received great throngs of callers.

The special train arrived in Chicago on Sunday, October 3d, 1893, and the members of the Choir were soon comfortably ensconced in their hotels. Director-General Davis had taken a great interest in the visit of the singers from the first, and did everything in his power to make it as pleasant as possible. The members were all provided with passes, which permitted them to visit the Exposition at pleasure, and every moment not employed in practicing for the vocal battle was devoted to sight-seeing.

The contest for the grand prize of $5000 was a notable event of the Exposition. The Tabernacle Choir was given the second prize, although it was the opinion of many experienced musicians that Utah should have been awarded first. A detailed account of this memorable affair will not be given at this time, as the matter will be dealt with later on.

Utah Day was one long to be remembered, and attracted more attention than was accorded the observance of most State days. The great fruit feast arranged by the Californians to take place on September 9th, in connection with the California Day exercises, was given according to programme. It was a success. The Exposition grounds in the vicinity of the California building were thronged early in the morning with vast crowds of people, anxiously waiting for the feast to begin. Of all the thousands present on that occasion, none went away hungry for fruit. It was there in abundance, and was dispensed with a bounteous hand, until all were satisfied. It was nearly noon before all the luscious delicacies were distributed. For almost an hour prior to the termination of the feast great crowds of people might have been observed wending their way to Festival Hall, which was not far distant from the California building, and long before noon, the hour for the exercises in connection with the Utah celebration to commence, the vast building was filled to overflowing.

Festival Hall was arranged in the form of a vast amphitheater. The spacious platform or stage was near the center of the building. To the rear of the stage was an immense organ, said to be one of the finest pipe instruments ever built. In front, and on either side of the organ, was the Choir gallery, with seating capacity for 1500 singers. Immediately in front of the stage was the parquet, seating about 500, while to the rear of this was a tier of boxes extending around the entire circle back of the parquet and in front of the stage.

Above was a vast gallery stretching two-thirds the way around the hall, capable of seating ten thousand people. Special invitations had been

issued by the Commission to the representatives of all the foreign governments and the several States and Territories, the National Commission, the Board of Lady Managers and officials of the Exposition, and a general invitation was extended through the press to the public.

The parquet and boxes were reserved for specially invited guests. The National Commissioners, foreign representatives and State officials were assigned to this section, while. the Exposition officials, Lady Managers and their friends occupied the boxes.

The Choir gallery was reserved for the Choir and Utah people, altogether about one thousand in number, while the main gallery was thrown open to the public.

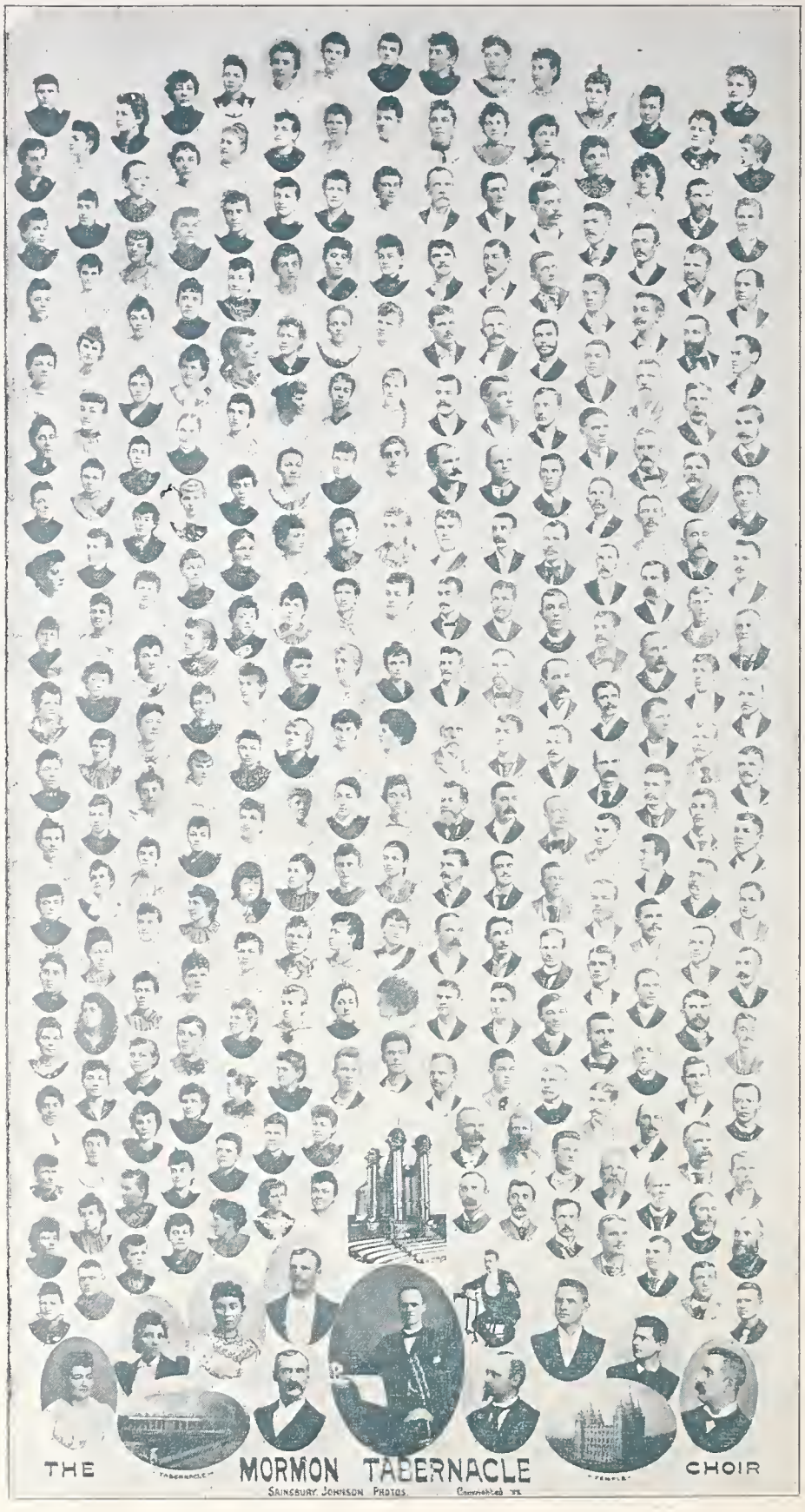
The space set apart for the specially invited guests was all taken up long before the hour of commencing. Every foreign government was represented by from two to twenty-five persons, France having more than any other country. The French Commissioner made a special request for twenty-five reserved seats, saying, by way of apology, that so many members of his household wished to attend that if he received this extra large number of tickets he still would be unable to accommodate all who wished to be present. The boxes were all filled with the Exposition officials and their friends, every official being present in person or represented by proxy.

Promptly at the hour of noon, President Chambers, accompanied by Governor West and other representative citizens of Utah, filed in and took their places on the stage. The Governor was accompanied by two members of his staff, Dr. Allen Fowler, Surgeon-General, and Col. Alex. Loeb, Aid-de-Camp.

President Woodruff, President Cannon and President Smith, comprising the First Presidency of the Mormon Church, occupied seats on the platform, as did also Mrs. F. S. Richards, President of the Utah Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. Electa Bullock, Mrs. Margaret Blaine Salisbury, of the National Board, and a number of other prominent Utah ladies and gentlemen.

When President Chambers took the gavel and called the assembly to order, he gazed upon a vast audience of more than fifteen thousand people. Every seat was taken, and a great throng stood in the vacant spaces back of the seats. People from every quarter of the globe faced the President as he advanced to formally open the exercises.

The foreign representatives, as a rule, wore the military uniforms of officers in the armies of the countries they represented. The representatives of the several States and Territories were all present.


THE
MORMON TABERNACLE
CHOIR
SAINSBURY, JOHNSON PHOTOS.

The arrangement of the programme of exercises was something that no one, save President Chambers, knew anything about. Numerous suggestions had been made to him, many of which he realized could not be followed because of the limited time at the disposal of the Commission.

Advancing to the front of the platform the President took from his pocket a small slip of paper, which proved to be the programme. This he consulted for a moment, then laid it aside and said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—It is my duty, so they say, because I happen to be President of the Utah World's Fair Commission, to preside over this assembly. I shall not attempt to make an extended address, because we have here with us those who are better able to entertain you. Permit me to say, however, that the people of Utah appreciate your presence here to-day. Such a vast concourse of people, representing, I should judge, almost every nation of the earth, is seldom congregated under one roof. Utah is rich in all that goes to make a prosperous commonwealth. Our mountains are rich in minerals. We have coal enough to supply the world, and in the valleys the fertile soil produces vast quantities of grain and fruit, equal in quality to that of any section of the country. The people of Utah are generous to a fault. They are patriotic, frugal in their habits, industrious, contented and happy. They love the Union and the Union's flag, and, no matter what may have been said of them in the past, to-day they are marching in harmony with the men and women of this great Nation. The hospitality of our people is proverbial. We love to welcome the stranger within our gates, and we have a standing invitation for the men and women of every clime to come and see us, and to the home-seeker we say, come and live in the almost perpetual sunshine, where health abounds and prosperity follows in the wake of earnest, industrious effort in every honest trade, business or profession. We have here to-day a number of the leading men and women of Utah, several of whom will address you, and we have also the great Tabernacle Choir, which will entertain you. The members of this musical organization, to the number of several hundred, have traveled fifteen hundred miles to be present on this occasion."

Following the address of the President the Choir rendered a choice selection, at the close of which the vast audience almost went wild with enthusiasm. Thousands were present for the express purpose of listening to this famous company of musicians from the far West. In many respects it was a critical audience, many having an idea that as musicians Utah people were not entitled to the praise that had been

lavished on the Choir after the choral contest, which had taken place a few days before.

A prominent gentleman, a representative of one of the old Eastern States, said to the writer, at the close of the exercises that day: "My friend, I came here upon your invitation, because I felt that it was my duty as an official to do so. I am free to acknowledge that, deep down in my heart there was a strong prejudice against the people of Utah as a whole, but after listening to the music of your great Choir I have changed my mind. Not that I am carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, but I can not find it in my heart to mistrust a people possessed of such musical ability, which is certainly the outgrowth of refinement and noble aspirations. I am only one of thousands here to-day whose sentiments in regard to Utah and her people have changed."

Mrs. F. S. Richards followed with a brief address, in which she spoke of the interest taken by the women of Utah in the Exposition; how they had labored to prepare an exhibit that should not only be a credit to Utah women, but also to woman as a co-worker with man in all the walks of life, closing with a tribute to the men who had insisted from the first that woman should be accorded a distinctive place in this greatest of all expositions.

Governor West was introduced by the President, and spoke, in part, as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS—On an occasion such as this I scarcely know what to say. When I realize that I am to speak for all the people of Utah, there are so many things that I ought to mention, which the limited time at my disposal precludes, that it is with some misgiving that I venture to address you.

"Utah is one of the oldest settled sections of the Great West, and to-day, as has been said, it is rich in all that goes to make a prosperous commonwealth. I need not dwell upon the struggle which the Pioneers had to make in order to gain a foothold in what was once known as the Great American Desert. The Pilgrim Fathers, or the first immigrants to Virginia, did not have more to contend with or as many hardships to endure as the early settlers of Utah. The storm-tossed Atlantic had no more terrors for the early voyagers to the New World than the trackless plain between the Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains. The danger of shipwreck was no more to be feared by the one than the merciless savage was by the other.

"It required as much courage to plant the banner of civilization on the shores of the Great Salt Lake as it did on the Atlantic Coast. To

conquer the forests of New England was no more of a task than to gather bounteous harvests from the parched plains that at one time surrounded the Dead Sea of America. In Utah, as has often been said, the desert has been made to blossom as a rose, and to-day, where once the verdure of Nature was unknown, fields of growing grain, bounteous orchards and vineyards abound.

"The men and women who crossed the plains to Utah in the early days were made of sterling stuff. They encountered dangers untold, and endured hardships to withstand which, and still succeed, prove, in the light of history, that they are entitled to the highest honors that can be accorded the first settlers of any country. These pioneers of Utah blazed the way for the westward course of empire, and at the time of their first entrance into the valley of the Great Salt Lake planted the flag of the Union on foreign soil, for the domain now embraced in the Territory of Utah was then a part of Mexico. It was a bloodless conquest, but a conquest, nevertheless, which eventually added vast wealth to the United States; for our flag has never ceased to float over the land that was then taken possession of, from that day until now.

"Utah is about to enter the Union as a sister State. Her population, which to-day is greater than that of the States of Nevada, Idaho, and Wyoming combined, is made up of the descendants of the early settlers, immigrants from foreign lands, and people from the Eastern States, all combining to make a class of citizens that will be a credit and a bulwark to the nation. They are industrious, as has been said, and as a whole they are exceedingly prosperous. In Utah more families live in homes which they own than is the case in any other State of the Union in proportion to population.

"Speaking in behalf of the people of Utah, I extend fraternal greeting to the world, to the people of every clime whose representatives are assembled here to-day. To the gentlemen who represent the several States I will say, that ere long Miss Utah will make her debut into the sisterhood of States, and I bespeak for her a hearty welcome. None will be more fair, none more loyal, and in the years to come few will equal and none surpass her for stability.

"In the fabric of the nation Utah will be worthy of the firm reliance of all friends and supporters of good government, and no calamity can befall wherein Utah people will not be found loyal to the nation's supremacy. I can only add to the invitation that has already been extended for all of you to visit Utah, and, for her people, say we will make you welcome."

Following Governor West, Robert C. Easton sang "O, My Father," Professor Krouse accompanying him on the piano. This song, which was given by special request, was listened to in breathless silence by all that great audience. Mr. Easton was at his best and never sang better. At its close the people broke forth in a round of most hearty applause, and would not be contented until the distinguished soloist responded with another song.

Professor Radcliffe gave an organ recital which was a gem of musical art, and was received in a manner most gratifying to the Professor and his friends



EAGLE GATE, ENTRANCE TO UTAH BUILDING.

President George Q. Cannon was next introduced to the vast concourse of people, and spoke as follows:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I cannot view without feelings of a peculiar nature the event which is to-day being celebrated, and in which we from Utah are accorded so pleasant a part. As I look over this magic city, this modern miracle, and as I cast my eyes about me and see the friends who have journeyed from Salt Lake City to take part in these magnificent festivities with you, my mind reverts to a period a

little more than forty-six years ago, when the pioneer band so feelingly referred to by our Governor made its way in toil and hardship from these eastern lands to the then unknown and uninhabited, the vast and forbidding West. They and the companies that followed them made that terrible journey with slow teams, and many of them on foot—men, women and children—and for what? To find a place where they might exercise the privilege which had been denied them in their eastern home, of worshiping their Maker according to the dictates of their own conscience. Led by that noble pioneer, Brigham Young, one of the greatest men, as I view him, of modern times, and accompanied by the valiant veteran, Wilford Woodruff, whom we have this day with us, the Mormon pioneers halted upon the desert shores of the Great Salt Lake, and in the valley of that name they proceeded to build up a commonwealth, consecrated to religious liberty and the rights of man. The land which they made their abiding place adorns the Rocky Mountain region to-day; it is world-famed for its beauty, is quoted as an example for its prosperity and thrift, and pointed to as an encouragement to all neighboring communities for the peace and plenty within its borders. We, as the representatives of Utah, join with you in celebrating the discovery of this continent of America by Columbus, the man whom we regard as having been raised up and inspired by Divine Providence to seek out the land reserved for ages by that same Providence as the future home of Liberty, where the oppressed of all lands might find refuge. Our hearts mingle with yours in affectionate remembrance of the Pilgrim Fathers and all the early colonists who came out from the Old World in search of that freedom of conscience which is the inalienable right of human kind. We bring our tribute to join with yours in loving pride of the glorious works of the revolutionary sires, who pledged life and fortune and sacred honor to the assertion and maintenance of the rights of man. It is an appropriate duty and a peculiar pleasure thus to meet you on this day, the anniversary of the acceptance of Utah as a part of the national domain, the anniversary of the date that is stamped upon our Territory's escutcheon; for Utah, too, was founded by men who held to these same views and were actuated by the same high resolves. We thank you for this opportunity of adding our mite of praise to the glory of the discoverer, the colonists and the patriots; of reiterating our devotion to the principles they represented, of uttering our plea for, and our determination ever to contend in behalf of, the priceless heritage they bequeathed. We thank you for the courtesies you have extended to us as citizens of Utah. We thank you for the reception you have accorded

our singers, and we say God bless and prosper you, and grant that untold good may come to all from this most splendid task you have undertaken."

Mrs. F. B. Hamilton, by special request, rendered a beautiful selection on the great organ. Mrs. Hamilton was a member of the Board of Judges for the Exposition, having been selected because of her special fitness to judge of written music and musical instruments.

President Wilford Woodruff, one of the oldest living Pioneers of Utah, in a five-minute address on the subject of the Pioneers, said, in substance, that the company of Utah Pioneers consisted of 143 men and three women. They were led by the late President Brigham Young, and started in April, 1847, from what was at that time called Winter Quarters, a place situated a few miles east of Omaha. Finding themselves without sufficient green feed for the first two or three hundred miles of the journey, it became necessary to fell cottonwood trees, the bark from which the horses gnawed as a substitute for grass. In making the pilgrimage, roads had to be made and bridges built. Immense herds of buffalo were met—it being the general migration of these creatures from their winter range to the Upper Platte. It took three days and nights for one of these herds to pass, during which time the company were compelled to guard their own animals to keep them from stampeding and running off with the buffalo. The company arrived in the valley of the Great Salt Lake on the 24th of July. Although desolate and forbidding, it was felt to be the future home of the Mormon people. Plowing was at once attempted, but it was found next to impossible to penetrate the earth, so hard and dry was the soil. It became apparent that a system of irrigation had to be adopted. Ditches were dug, and the waters of the stream now called City Creek were turned upon the parched soil. This was the commencement of the present system of irrigation. As soon as this was done, the few seed potatoes which were taken by the speaker and others were then planted, and from this small beginning originated the world-famed potatoes of Utah. Before reaching Salt Lake Valley the Pioneers were met by Samuel Brannan, who, a year before, had started with a company of Mormon people from New York in the sailing vessel "Brooklyn," bound for California. At the time the Pioneers halted in Salt Lake Valley, all that region, from the Pacific to the boundary of the United States, was known as California, a province of Mexico, and California was therefore the objective point of the Mormon exodus. Mr. Brannan had traveled east from California until he met the body of Pioneers. After reaching the valley, on seeing the barrenness of the country, he tried to persuade President Brigham Young to continue the

journey westward; but the latter, being convinced that the company had reached the place appointed by Heaven for himself and co-religionists to inhabit, answered Mr. Brannan's entreaties by saying: "No; here we will stop, and here we will build a temple, a city and a country;" and he lived to see this literally fulfilled. The City of Salt Lake, the speaker said, was laid out under the direction of President Young in the midst of sagebrush, a thousand miles beyond the homes of white men. It has been built on those original lines, and the Rocky Mountains for a thousand miles have been filled with cities, settlements, fruitful fields and gardens. President Woodruff closed his interesting remarks by inviting his hearers to go and visit the Mormons in their homes.

Interspersed with the speaking and other exercises were selections by the Choir, the throng of people remaining to listen with marked attention to all that was said, and applauding to the echo when the Choir sang.

The personnel of the Choir attracted a great deal of attention, many distinguished guests remarking what a fine body of men and women composed this splendid musical organization.

The exercises of Utah Day, at Festival Hall, may be written down as a success. At that particular time the finances of the Commission were at a low ebb, and the Commissioners felt obliged to avoid anything like extravagance. This was something to be regretted, because it had been the purpose from the start to arrange some special features for this day, which would have added much to the pleasure of the guests, while at the same time it would have been in keeping with the dignity of the Territory.

President Chambers was present for some days before the celebration, and gave his personal attention to the arrangements.

The newspapers were very kind in their treatment of Utah, speaking in the highest terms of the exercises of the day. The foreign representatives and officials of the Exposition and several States expressed themselves as being highly pleased. Many congratulatory letters were received from distinguished guests, expressing their appreciation of all that took place.

Utah Day was celebrated on Saturday, September 9, 1893. On Friday evening, September 8th, the Commission and Ladies' Board tendered to Governor West and staff a formal reception at the Utah Building. Special invitations were issued to all the officials of the foreign governments, the Exposition and the States. This reception was well attended. Governor West was joined by Presidents Woodruff, Cannon and Smith.



MOUNTAIN MINING, ON LINE OF RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY.

President Chambers, of the Commission, was assisted by Mrs. F. S. Richards, of the Ladies' Board, and other distinguished ladies present.

The Governor received in the ladies' reception-room, which was specially decorated for the purpose. The entire building, in fact, was beautifully adorned by the ladies, who had taken great pains to arrange everything in the most attractive manner possible.

From 8 o'clock until 11 a constant throng of visitors came and went, the building being crowded all the time. Light refreshments were served, the refreshment stands being presided over by Misses Preston, Clowes and Weiler, assisted by a number of other young ladies from Utah. A feature of the reception was a particularly fine musical programme, which had been especially arranged for the occasion by Professor H. S. Krouse, of Salt Lake City. The following ladies and gentlemen took part: Mrs. Jennie Hawley-Woodrow, contralto; Miss Mattie Royle, soprano; Mrs. Nellie Druce-Pugsley, soprano; Mr. W. E. Weihe, violinist; Professor H. S. Krouse, pianist.

The contest for the great national prize, heretofore mentioned, took place in Festival Hall, on September 8th, the contestants being two choirs from Scranton, Pa., one from Ohio, known as the Western Reserve Choir, and the Tabernacle Choir. The singing was all that the music-loving spectators could desire. The competing warblers sang the same selections, and when the contest was over the judges rendered their decision, which was to the effect that one of the Scranton choirs had, in their opinion, carried off the honors. In giving their verdict the judges were constrained to say that it was in reality very difficult to determine who were the victors, the Scranton or the Tabernacle singers, the contestants being so nearly equal, and the degree of excellence with each on all points being of such a high standard, that the most careful consideration was necessary to determine the victor. On one or two points the judges said the Scranton choristers were nearer perfection than were the Utah chorus, so their decision was that the Scranton Choir should have the first prize and the Utah singers the second. This decision called forth a protest from the other Scranton contestants, on the ground that the Tabernacle Choir had, in their judgment, sang better than all competitors, and were, therefore, entitled to the victory. It is but fair to note here that the choir which was given the award had taken in sixty trained male voices from Wales just before the contest, while the Tabernacle Choir sang with none but the original members. These sixty voices referred to comprised the Welsh Chorus that had been successful in the choral contest for male voices. They

were all professional singers, and added greatly to the efficiency of the choir which they joined. Under the circumstances the Utah people, while regretting the loss of first place, accepted the verdict of the judges without a murmur, because they considered that in a contest of such magnitude, to be almost if not quite equal to the best talent the country could produce, was something for the West to be proud of. In Utah the people generally were more than gratified to think that, as against the world, Utah musicians had been advanced to the front rank. It was a recognition well worthy of the effort made, and every citizen of the Territory rejoiced.



The following is a complete list of the members of the Choir:

Director—PROF. EVAN STEPHENS.

SOPRANOS.

IDA PITT	ANNIE CLARK	ELIZA VINCENT	BARDELLA SHIPP
J. HOLMES	ANNA PIERCY	MARY E. SHIPP	ALICE HOWARTH
AMY SMITH	ALICE ANGELL	ALICE BARRELL	ANNIE CAMPBELL
JANE SELLY	LUCINDA URE	ETTIE PENROSE	CATHERINE AMES
ELLA DERR	MAUDE PRATT	LOUIE POULTON	HILMA PETERSON
LILLIE PAGE	MARY BUTTEL	LOUISE HOOPER	NELLIE NEEDHAM
IDA CANNON	AMY HORSLEY	CLARA KESSLER	GERTIE PETERSON
E. GILLESPIE	EUNICE CHACE	LENA HOFFMAN	HATTIE WALLACE
E. R. YOUNG	NETTIE FROST	LIBBIE BITTNER	JULIA SILVERWOOD
LUCY DEANE	MAMIE BRABY	DELIA DAYNES	D. M. MCALLISTER
EVA MUSSER	SADIE THOMAS	MAGGIE WEBB	FLORENCE PARDOE
MARY PRICE	EVA WINBERG	EDITH MIDGLEY	MARTHA T. ENSIGN
O. F. HARDY	FANNY OSTLER	MAUD BOWRING	LIZZIE T. EDWARDS
JENNIE GREY	LIZZIE TAYLOR	MARIA BADDLEY	MELVIA C. RAWLINS
LILLIE KELLY	RILLA NAYLOR	CRISSIE LAWSON	MARY L. ANDERSON
LUCY CUTLER	MRS. A. SMITH	ROSE CHANDLER	LYDIA SNOW PIERCE
SELLA ADAMS	EMMA S. JONES	NORA PETERSEN	AGNES OLSEN-THOMAS
LOTTIE DAVIS	MARY ROMNEY	NELLIE PENROSE	

ALTOS.

SUSIE ELLIS	JENNIE SMITH	ANNIE WALLACE	ANNIE STROMBERG
S. F. BROWN	LATE TAYLOR	REBECCA BOOTH	MRS. G. D. PYPER
JESSIE EVANS	RULA ENSIGN	CHARLOTTE GOSS	LOTTIE MARCROFT
ELLA RIDGES	MRS. BENNION	ROSE FLASHMAN	ADELINA HORSLEY
GUSSIE SPRY	BELLE LAWSON	MARY R. CLARK	GUNNEL PETERSON
MRS. MILLER	HATTIE BURNS	MINNIE FULMER	TENNIE ANDREWS
NEVA PRATT	MAY PRESTON	ANNIE SWENSON	GWENDOLIN LEWIS
KATE RIGBY	ALICE FOSTER	HESTER CANNON	ANNABEL TRAYNOR
KATE HOUTZ	DRUCE KELSON	AURELIA FOSTER	HATTIE EARNSHAW
LOUISE GOSS	NETTIE SNELL	ROSE EDDINGTON	EMMA WILLIAMSON
ANGIE SMITH	ANNIE SPERRY	MINNIE HULBERT	ALICE MCLAUGHLIN
ALICE ELLIS	BELLE SALMON	NETTIE RALEIGH	FLORENCE POULTON
E. J. WITZEL	IRENE MERRILL	AGGIE CAMPBELL	MARGARITE ZEENDER
MATTIE REED	HANNAH DAVIS	CARRIE ERICKSON	BESSIE DEAN ALLISON
KATE DWYER	ROSE WALLACE	KATE MCALLISTER	MARY WORTHINGTON
MILLIE SMITH	MABEL COOPER		

TENORS.

E. JARVIS	A. F. SMITH	ARTHUR REED	A. W. PETERSON
J. R. BOST	E. H. PIERCE	T. R. THOMAS	B. W. SAINSBURY
SAM SPRY	E. G. WITZEL	G. W. TIMPSON	GEO. A. CALTON
B. JOHNSON	J. W. ASHTON	H. D. BARBER	WILLIAM LESTER
F. BARROW	R. C. EASTON	FRANK FOSTER	HENRY LAYLAND
A. J. SEARE	J. T. DUNBAR	A. M. WOOLLEY	GEORGE FOSTER
W. PARDOE	R. F. AVESON	A. C. NORDBERG	ELIHU BARRELL
R. T. HAAG	O. R. OSTLER	EDWARD PARRY	ALBERT WALSH
B. A. SEARE	JOSHUA SELLEY	R. H. SIDDOWAY	ALFRED NEILSON
T. C. GRIGGS	T. W. HORSELY	WARD E. PACK	THOS. ASHWORTH
G. R. REESE	J. H. SIMPSON	WM. H. FOSTER	W. C. CASTLETON
L. S. CLARK	H. W. HANSEN	THOMAS BUTLER	GEORGE TRIPLETT
L. W. CLARK	A. H. KELSON	T. G. PINKERTON	M. H. MCALLISTER
G. D. PYPER			

BASSOS.

E. GILL	JAMES ELLIS	H. W. DOUGAL	NIELS A. MORK
G. PERRY	ED. MEAKIN	E. K. BASSETT	E. P. MIDGELEY
WM. URE	DAVE MCRAE	ALONZO PLATT	W. D. BOWRING
J. HOLMES	WM. CALTON	JOHN ROBINSON	W. F. TUCKETT
C. J. ROSS	C. J. WINTER	N. S. TIMPSON	H. A. TUCKETT
J. BOWLER	E. M. JAMES	FRED BEESLEY	S. W. ANDERSON
W. T. ROSE	B. FULLMER	R. T. MCEWAN	A. F. PETERSEN
GEO. AMES	JOHN DAYNES	JAS. CRAWFORD	WILL CRAWFORD
J. T. GUNN	FRED FULLER	GEO. KIRKHAM	W. C. MCDONALD
H. SPERRY	W. A. TIMPSON	H. C. BARRELL	ANDREW S. GRAY
F. W. COPE	WM. X. JONES	W. A. SPERRY	A. L. BLACKBURN
A. E. BRABY	DR. J. THOMAS	THOS MORTON	E. CHRISTOPHERSON
M. E. PACK	J. S. COLBERT	ANDREW SMITH	M. CHRISTOPHERSON
E. F. PARRY	J. W. FULMEI	HYRAM OLSEN	HORACE S. ENSIGN, JR.
J. H. YOUNG	M. J. THOMAS	ALVIN C. OWEN	

The following soloists and accompanists took part in the concerts given while en route to and from Chicago, also at Central Music Hall, in the city of Chicago, on the evening of October 9th:

Sopranos.

MRS. NELLIE DRUCE-PUGSLEY.
MRS. AGNES OLSEN-THOMAS.
MRS. LIZZIE THOMAS-EDWARDS.

Contralto.

MRS. BESSIE DEAN-ALLISON.

Violinists.

WILLARD E. WEIHE.
MASTER ARTHUR PEDERSON.

String Quartette.

CHRISTENSEN BROTHERS.

Tenors.

ROBERT C. EASTON.
GEORGE D. PYPER.

Baritones.

HORACE S. ENSIGN, JR.
JOHN ROBINSON.

Pianists and Organists.

JOSEPH J. DAYNES.
PROF. THOMAS RADCLIFFE.
ANTON PEDERSON.



UTAH EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT, LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

There was nothing of special importance relating to Utah after Utah Day. A few informal receptions were given at the building, but they were not of sufficient significance to warrant further mention.

The great Exposition was drawing to a close, and, as had been anticipated, the attendance increased wonderfully. Visitors to the number of from 250,000 to 400,000 daily were not uncommon.

President Chambers, who made a special trip to Chicago to be present on Utah Day, was obliged to return home a few days after the celebration. Before leaving, however, he had made a thorough investigation of the condition of affairs, and being satisfied that Utah's interests would suffer greatly unless sufficient funds were at once available to provide for all expenses until the close of the Exposition, he assured the Secretary that, so far as funds were concerned, an ample amount would be provided, and, while insisting on strict economy, he directed that everything necessary to maintain the credit and dignity of the Territory should be done. To that end he personally guaranteed the payment of all expenses pending the negotiations then in progress for raising additional cash, which were at that time being conducted by Messrs. Mackintosh and Empey at home. This was the second time a member of the Commission had bridged over a crisis in the finances of the Utah part of the Exposition by personally guaranteeing the requisite funds to meet the current expenses. Vice-President Mackintosh at one time directed the Secretary to draw his warrants for any necessary amount and he would provide the funds to meet the drafts, which he did.

A modest Utah citizen may be pardoned for saying that the next great event was Chicago Day, which occurred on October 9th, just one month after Utah Day. This was the greatest day of the Fair. No other recorded celebration equaled it in any particular. The English representatives were free to admit that it outdid the celebration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in London in 1887; that more people were congregated in Chicago on a given space to participate in the exercises of the day than there were in London on the occasion above mentioned. This is not saying that there were more people in Chicago on October 9th, 1893, than there were in London, but more people joined in the celebration of Chicago Day than did in that of the Queen's Jubilee in London. Seven hundred and fifty thousand people in round numbers were on the Exposition grounds on Chicago Day. It is useless to attempt to describe the event. No writer has succeeded in doing so in a satisfactory manner, and this one will not attempt it. It has been universally remarked that it was the best-natured crowd ever assembled together. The best of order prevailed, no disorderly conduct being reported for the day or night.

The exercises of the day and night were under the direction of the Mayor and City Council. All the officials of the Exposition and the foreign and State representatives joined in making the day as pleasant as possible. By special request of Mayor Harrison, the several State

buildings were kept open until 1 o'clock a. m., in order to accommodate the people. All the buildings were handsomely decorated and illuminated, so that from one end of the grounds to the other every nook and corner was almost as light as day.

The procession at night was superior to the Mardi Gras of New Orleans in magnificence. Hundreds of floats of the most beautiful design, representing every phase of the history of Chicago, as well as that of America, were drawn through the grounds. Over one thousand men and women in costume took part. The great search-lights on the main buildings were one thing that added grandeur to the scene, flashing here and there many-colored streams of light on the pageant as it moved through the grounds.

It was a triumphal procession in every sense of the term, and the whole day, including the vast throng of people, was but a fitting tribute to Chicago's enterprise. It would seem that all the resources of the city had been exhausted, when one viewed the buildings and grounds of the Exposition, the creation of which may justly be said to be due to the determination of the people of Chicago to out-do the world. But when, as a closing triumph, they plan and successfully carry out a celebration which will go down in history as the most famous event of the greatest exposition ever held on earth, then amazement takes the place of admiration.

President Chambers returned to Chicago October 11th, and remained until the close of the Exposition, giving careful attention to the conduct of affairs. It was the intention that October 30th should be a great day; that the World's Columbian Exposition should go out in a blaze of glory. The Exposition officials spent a great many thousands of dollars in preparation for the proper celebration of the last day of the Fair.

On Saturday night, October 28th, all arrangements were complete for the grand finale on Monday. The States had also made preparations for the last day, and were ready to enter into the celebration in a most hearty manner.

The State representatives had, from constant association, become very much attached to each other. An organization known as the National Organization of State Executive Officers had been perfected before the formal opening of the Exposition, and it was through the offices of this organization that nearly all business with the corporation known as the World's Columbian Exposition Company was transacted. This organization celebrated the last Saturday night of the Fair with a banquet at the New York building, and it was while gathered around the

festive board that the representatives of the several States were informed of the assassination of Mayor Harrison. It was a cruel blow. Many of the men there assembled knew the Mayor personally. He was a genial, whole-souled man, who was here, there and everywhere, and always at home to his friends, no matter where he chanced to be. He was a frequent visitor to the State buildings. He was a good friend to Utah; knew many prominent citizens of the Territory, and always had a good word for her people. He said to the writer, on one occasion, that, judging from the exhibit made by Utah, he considered her the most enterprising State or Territory of the West, and on another occasion, when making a public address, wherein he had occasion to refer to the push and enterprise of Chicago and Western people generally, he mentioned especially the progressive spirit displayed by Utah citizens.

Of course, the death of Mayor Harrison, the chief executive of Chicago, the one great city that had made the glories of the Exposition not only possible but realistic, put an end to all festive display on the last day of the Fair. The decorations were not unfolded; the great day procession did not march forth; the marine display did not take place; the bells remained silent, and the cannon did not boom. The night pageant was abandoned, and the most wonderful display of pyrotechnics ever conceived did not illuminate the heavens. So far as possible silence reigned. In the presence of all the foreign and State representatives, in Festival Hall, President Palmer, of the National Commission, made the simple announcement, during the afternoon of October 30th, that at 6 o'clock the World's Columbian Exposition would be officialy closed and that a cannon fired on the Lake Front would announce the fall of the gavel.

At every State building the State authorities were present, quietly awaiting the signal. Promptly at 6 o'clock p. m. the cannon was heard, and the door of the Utah building was closed. The World's Columbian Exposition was at an end.

The World's Columbian Exposition closed Monday, October 30, 1893. On Tuesday morning, October 31st, everything in and about the Exposition was in a chaotic state. The despoiler was at work; exhibits were being packed, and the beautiful streets and grounds were being torn up to make way for the network of railroad tracks. The change was so sudden that many visitors who went to the grounds the next day left hurriedly, shedding tears because of the havoc that was being wrought. Utah was not behind in this work. All of the exhibits in the



FIRST PRESIDENCY CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST, L. D. S.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, *First Counselor.* WILFORD WOODRUFF, *President.* JOSEPH F. SMITH, *Second Counselor.*

REPORT OF THE UTAH WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION.

To His Excellency, Governor Caleb W. West:

Sir—We, the undersigned, World's Fair Commissioners for the Territory of Utah, submit herewith our report, together with the report of the Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers and the reports of the Department chiefs, etc.

The members of this Commission were appointed by His Excellency Arthur L Thomas, on the 25th day of March, 1892, and on the 28th day of March the Commissioners met, pursuant to the call of the Governor, and organized by electing R. C. Chambers, President; R. Mackintosh, Vice-President; N. A. Empey, Executive Commissioner; E. A. McDaniel, Secretary, and Heber M. Wells, Treasurer.

The first business of the Commission was the consideration of ways and means to make a creditable showing for Utah at the World's Columbian Exposition.

The Commission was appointed by authority of an act of the Governor and Legislature passed at the session of 1890, which simply authorized the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to represent Utah at the Exposition and appropriated $3000 for their personal expenses. A bill appropriating $50,000 for World's Fair purposes was passed by the Legislature in March, 1892, but failed to become a law.

We soon learned that the first step necessary to take was to provide the necessary funds for making an exhibit at Chicago, With only $3000 available, and that intended for the personal expenses of the Commissioners, it was very evident that a satisfactory exhibit could not be collected and maintained without additional funds.

After consulting with leading citizens of the Territory, it was generally agreed that the Commission, under the circumstances, would be justified in expending $50,000 for an exhibit for Utah, provided the funds could be raised. We conferred with the bankers, and it was arranged that money should be loaned to the Commission upon condition that it should be repaid by the next Legislature, but in the event of the Legislature failing to make an appropriation, then the payment to be guaranteed

by responsible citizens becoming sureties for the payment of the notes by their personal endorsement. A call for guarantors was made, and the response was both generous and hearty, leading business men from all over the Territory coming to the assistance of the Commission.

After consulting with attorneys, a form of obligation or evidence of indebtedness was agreed upon, a copy of which is herewith submitted.* It was originally the intention to negotiate the entire amount of $50,000 and place it in the Treasury at once, but in view of the fact that considerable interest could be saved by placing the obligations with the banks in lots of $3000, or less, as the money was required, it was decided to call in the loan as the money was needed. This plan was an economical success, but it proved to be very inconvenient, so far as the Commissioners were concerned personally. Owing to the financial depression which came on early in the year 1893, we were placed in an embarrassing position. We were in the midst of the work, with numerous contracts and obligations to meet, and the Exposition in progress, while our resources were







*See form of note on page 16.

greatly crippled for the reason that money which had been awaiting our call suddenly became unavailable, regardless of the fact that our sureties were ample. We were in a position where the credit of the Territory was at stake. This state of affairs was unavoidable, because it was the result of conditions that were unexpected and in the ordinary course of events not to be anticipated.

After exhausting every effort to raise money by the original plan, we found that the only way out of the difficulty was for the Commissioners personally to provide the means for continuing the Utah portion of the Exposition, which we did. We have the satisfaction of knowing that so far as the public welfare is concerned our plan has proved very successful, because it saved interest. Had we called in the loan as at first intended, the interest charge would have been more than double what it is. We find that by the plan we pursued the rate of interest charge will be less than 4 per cent. on the whole amount borrowed, for the period of two years, which is the time the entire amount would have drawn interest if we had called it all in at the start.

Soon after our organization we adopted the accompanying rules* for our government, and required the Secretary to give his personal attention to every detail of the business in hand; consequently, the entire business of the collection, installation and maintenance of the exhibit made by Utah at Chicago has been made under the personal supervision of the Secretary in every detail. We have required frequent and exhaustive reports from that officer from time to time, and have been in possession of all the facts and figures connected with the exhibit, and have issued frequent orders and instructions regarding the work.

The collection and installation of the exhibit was made under the supervision of the Executive Commissioner, whose long service as Managing Director of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, in the opinion of his colleagues, specially fitted him for this responsible position. The Secretary, therefore, received his instructions relative to this portion of the work direct from the Executive Commissioner, who gave his personal attention to many matters connected with the business of his office, spending two months at Chicago during the first part of the Exposition, where he could give the Secretary personal instructions. The President and Vice-President also frequently visited Chicago, and during the time the Exposition was in progress some one of the Commission was there three-fourths of the time.

We do not deem it advisable to deal with the Exposition generally, in a technical way, in this report; a report treating of the Exposition in

*See appendix A at end of volume.

detail and the part taken in it by Utah, together with the lessons learned and the benefits that may be derived from it by the citizens of this commonwealth, will be prepared by the Secretary under our direction, the publication of which in suitable form will be recommended later on. Regarding the above-mentioned report, we will say that we deem it both fitting and proper that a concise history of the World's Columbian Exposition, so far as it relates to Utah, together with a carefully prepared record of the proceedings of the Commission, and a brief reference to the exhibits of other countries, should be preserved in permanent form.

This is the first great Exposition which Utah has ever participated in, but it is scarcely probable that it will be the last, and we wish to leave a record behind us that will enable our successors, who may have charge of the work for some future Exposition, to profit by our experience.

Our general financial statement is submitted herewith. A statement in detail, together with the necessary vouchers and itemized account of expenditures, will be submitted later.

We have directed the Secretary to be in attendance upon the Legislature and supply yourself and the members, or any committees that may be appointed, with any information desired.

Relative to our exhibit at Chicago, permit us to say that we feel that, all things considered, Utah has acquitted herself in a manner worthy of the desire of her citizens. From the first we encountered many difficulties, the financial problem being the most stubborn obstacle we had to contend with.

It should be borne in mind that the Commission has had double the labor imposed upon most State Commissions, for the reason that we had to provide the means to pay for the collection and maintenance of the exhibit, in addition to making the exhibit. Most all other State and Territorial Commissions found the necessary funds available when they entered upon their duties as Commissioners, in consequence of which they could begin the work of collecting exhibits at once.

We were appointed in March, 1892, but it was not until the month of August that we could safely begin the work of collecting our exhibit.

We decided at the outset that a building was necessary at Chicago, and we now consider it a wise investment of money, as it was a very noticeable fact that the States and Territories without buildings were scarcely noticed at the Exposition. Our building attracted a great deal of attention, and was awarded a medal for architectural beauty and design.

An average of 10,000 people visited the Utah Building every day from the opening until the close of the Exposition, or over 1,500,000 during the Fair, and every visitor went away favorably impressed with the showing made by Utah. Aside from this, our building was a great convenience to Utah people, thousands of whom visited the Exposition and availed themselves of the accommodations there afforded. In consequence of having a building of our own, Utah was recognized by all the States and Territories as a component part of the great Exposition, and in all the functions and ceremonies Utah was accorded the same recognition as other States, and our representatives were honored and respected as much as the representatives of any other commonwealth.

In the discharge of our duties as Commissioners, we encountered many perplexing problems, in the solving of which we were frequently under great obligation to the honorable National Commissioners from Utah, Messrs. Lannan and Kiesel.

It was due to the energy of Commissioner Lannan that Utah was awarded one of the best building sites on the Exposition grounds, and through his influence that we obtained many favors not accorded to other States.

Mr. Kiesel's assistance in a financial way places us under equal obligations to him. Mr. Crane, Alternate Commissioner, also aided us in every way possible. It is a notorious fact that by reason of the influence of the members of the National Commissioners from Utah, every favor requested from the Exposition by us was promptly granted.

The Lady Managers from Utah, Mrs. Salisbury and Mrs. Whalen, secured many favors for the women of Utah. Mrs. Salisbury has placed us under many obligations for services rendered.

The railroads of this Territory have been especially generous in their treatment of the Commissioners; every request for favors has so far been granted. All of our exhibits have been shipped over the respective roads free of charge. The Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern shipped our entire exhibit to Chicago and returned it free of charge. The Rio Grande Western was equally generous, doing everything in reason to assist the Commissioners.

President Clark of the Union Pacific, General Manager Dickinson, General Passenger Agent Lomax, General Freight Agent Monroe, General Superintendent Bancroft, General Agent Burley, and Assistant General Freight Agent Eccles, General Superintendent Welby of the Rio Grande Western, General Passenger Agent Bennett, and General Freight Agent Babcock, Assistant General Freight Agent Brinker, and General Freight



REACHED VIA RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY.

Agent McCullough of the Chicago & Northwestern, all took a personal interest in aiding the Commission in the collection and transportation of the Utah exhibit, both in Utah and to and from Chicago.

In accordance with the rules adopted we appointed a Board of Lady Managers, as follows: Mrs. F. S. Richards, Salt Lake City, President; Mrs. F. D. Richards, Ogden, Vice-President; Mrs. Electa Bullock, Provo; Mrs. George W. Thatcher, Logan, and Mrs. C. W. Lyman, Salt Lake City, members of the Board. Miss May Preston of Salt Lake City was appointed Secretary.

The Board of Lady Managers proved to be one of the main factors in the work of preparing the Utah exhibit. We cannot say too much in their praise; they accomplished all and more than was expected of them, and won for the women of Utah the universal respect of the world. The report of the Board is herewith transmitted.

It is proper that we should commend the efficient work of the several Chiefs of Departments, who worked so zealously during the period before the opening of the Exposition, collecting and preparing exhibits; also, the officers and employees at Chicago, all of whom performed their respective duties to our entire satisfaction.

We have brought back a large amount of valuable property, which we intend to turn over to the Territory as value received for a large portion of the money expended. An inventory of the property will be submitted later.

We respectfully call your attention to the reports of the Secretary, Board of Lady Managers, Chief of the Mining and Ethnology Departments and the Superintendent of the Agricultural Exhibit, each of which treats of matters more in detail.

We also call attention to the accompanying financial statement, and ask that an appropriation covering the total amount be made by the Legislature.

We also recommend that we be specially authorized, by yourself and the Legislature, to allow such portions of the World's Fair exhibit as may be required to be sent to the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, on condition that it shall be done without expense to the Territory and the property sent in charge of a trusted agent, and properly cared for and returned in good condition.

Respectfully,

R. C. Chambers, President,
R. Mackintosh, Vice-President,
N. A. Empey,
Executive Commissioner.

GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE UTAH WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION.

Receipts.

From Territorial appropriation, bank loans, and cash advanced by the Commissioners,	$50,184.65

Disbursements.

Salaries,	$10,703.25
Building,	11,260.00
Furniture,	1,383.29
Mineral, Agricultural Pavilion, and cases,	5,000.00
Ladies' Board,	2,725.00
Collecting exhibits,	5,050.00
General expenses,	14,063.11
	$50,184.65

Following are the liabilities of the Board, for which an appropriation covering the total amount is desired:

Money borrowed.	$46,898.00
Interest to January 1st, 1894,	3,500.00
Andrews & Co., on warrant,	2,825.52
Interest on warrant to January 1st,	70.05
Salaries,	825.01
Printing,	135.00
Sale of minerals,	428.08
Sundry bills,	375.00
Incidental expenses,	800.00
Expense Commissioners' and Ladies' Board,	2,500.00
Estimated expense, closing up of business,	1,200.00
	$59,557.25

The above statement embodies the general items of the financial statement. Vouchers for money expended, and claims for interest and other charges, are on file in the Secretary's office and will be supplied when required.

SECRETARY'S REPORT, UTAH WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION.

READ IN LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 1, 1894.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE UTAH WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION:

Gentlemen—In presenting this, my report of the business of my office for the past two years, I realize that it will be a resume, in a great measure, of the numerous reports and statements which I have made from time to time during that period.

In addition to my regular duties as Secretary I have acted in the capacity of Assistant Executive Commissioner, and in that position I have had charge, under the direction of the Executive Commission, of the collection and installation of exhibits and the buildings and exhibits at Chicago. In the discharge of my numerous duties I have had the aid and counsel of an able corps of assistants, without which success would not have been possible.

Chief Maguire, General Agent Young and Superintendent Pyper, in their respective positions, each had responsible duties thrust upon them. Their work and the results which, through their individual efforts, were accomplished, is a great part of the history of Utah's participation in the World's Columbian Exposition. My assistants in the Secretary's office and Bureau of Information, Misses Weiler and Clowes, acquitted themselves in a praiseworthy manner.

The exhibits of Utah were distributed among the several departments as follows: Mines and Mining, Agricultural, Liberal Arts, Transportation, Woman's Building and the Utah Building. In the Mines and Mining Building our exhibit was placed in a pavilion 27 by 60 feet, which was the equal, in architectural beauty, of any other pavilion in the Mining Building, although not so expensive or elaborately finished as many others. The exhibits were placed in neat oak cases, so arranged that visitors could easily examine the specimens, all of which were properly classified and labeled. Our mining pavilion was in one of the most prominent positions in the building, our neighbor on the south being

Montana, and on the north Idaho, on the west Mexico, and on the east New Mexico, and it is a source of pride and gratification to state that in variety of specimens shown, the entire collection of the exhibits of our immediate neighbors could not equal Utah. We had specimens of all, or



MAIN ENTRANCE, UTAH MINERAL PAVILION.

nearly all, the exhibits shown by the neighbors, and many more besides. It was this wonderful variety that secured for Utah the distinction of having the best mineral exhibit of the Exposition. It may be well to

mention that in value of ore samples shown, Utah exceeded her immediate neighbors by 50 per cent. This fact was demonstrated by a practical test. The samples were sent to the same smelter, and Utah obtained 50 per cent. more for her ores than any of the other States and Territories. Some of the shipments did not yield enough to pay the smelting charges.

The report of Chief Maguire furnishes a more exhaustive statement relative to the Utah mining exhibit.

In the Agricultural Department Utah occupied a choice position. Our pavilion was neat and attractive, covering a space of 26 by 80 feet. It was not so elaborately decorated as the pavilions of some of the neighboring States, but in products of the soil shown we acknowledged no superior. We could not rival Iowa or Illinois in corn, nor Louisiana or Kentucky in sugar cane or tobacco, but take the average of the products of the soil from these States and Utah equaled and outstripped them. Our oats, wheat and barley were unrivaled; our grasses stood every test applied, and showed a marked superiority over those from any other State. It was clearly demonstrated that Utah yields more wealth from the soil per capita, counting only the farming population, than any other State.

The irrigation relief map was a wonderful attraction, and gave the Utah Agricultural exhibit a great deal of prominence. Thousands of visitors went to the Agricultural Building especially to see this feature alone. I was told by the Columbian guards on duty in the Agricultural Building that they had more inquiry for the Utah exhibit than that of any other State on account of the irrigation map.

Newspaper representatives by the hundred examined the map and wrote articles concerning the products of the soil shown, which were designated as "Fruits of Irrigation," and the statistics showing the yield per acre, taken in conjunction with the map, served to make the Utah agricultural exhibit one of the most practical and instructive in the Agricultural Building. The report of the Superintendent of the Agricultural Exhibit gives a list of the exhibits shown in addition to information in detail concerning the exhibit.

In the Liberal Arts Building Utah had a creditable exhibit, which attracted favorable notice and won nine medals, which is equal to the awards made to many of the other States. The educational exhibit was one of the attractive features of our exhibit, and served to create a most favorable impression advantageous to the Territory especially among prospective settlers.

In the Transportation Building the exhibits from this Territory were creditable and attractive. The buggy, a product of home manufacture, received a medal and favorable mention.

In the Woman's Building Utah was accorded the most flattering recognition, the silk exhibit of the United States being made by this Territory, and the specimens of woman's work from Utah were equal to that from any other State or country. The medals awarded to the women of Utah are an evidence of creditableness of the exhibit, and the honors accorded our ladies, several of them being invited to address the Woman's Congress on several occasions, is an indication that the ability and intelligence of our ladies were duly recognized.

The exhibit in the Utah Building was not decorative in character, yet it was calculated to attract attention to our varied resources, which it did in a manner most gratifying.

Our feature of the exhibit in the building was the archaeological remains. At first it was decided to place this exhibit in the Anthropological Building, but later it was thought best to place it in the Utah Building, as it was historical in character and properly belonged to the building. This exhibit attracted a throng of visitors, and was considered one of the greatest curiosities to be found on the grounds. The mummy was an object of great interest. Scientific men from all parts of the world came to examine it, and the chief of the Ethnology and Archaeological Department pronounced it the finest specimen of the kind in existence.

The cotton goods from southern Utah, supplied by Superintendent Judd, and manufactured articles, especially the boots and shoes from the Z. C. M. I., of Salt Lake City, were greatly admired.

Our building was neatly, but not expensively furnished. The decorations furnished by the ladies were both appropriate and attractive, and served to give the Utah Building a home-like appearance that was very pleasant and agreeable to visitors.

Utah was very favorably considered by the jury of awards. The following is an unofficial list of medals and awards made to Utah:

MINING DEPARTMENT.

Ontario Company, Park City—Silver sulphurets and silver lead ore.
Don Maguire, Ogden—Garnets and topaz.
Cactus Company, Frisco—Copper bullion, oré and other minerals.
Centennial-Eureka, Eureka—Silver ore.
State of Utah—Silver ores.

Woolley, Lund & Judd, St. George—Silver ores in sandstone.

Daly Company, Park City—Silver sulphurets and argentiferous galena.

R. Mackintosh, Sandy—Lead, galena and carbonate ore.

Niagara Mining Company, Bingham—Lead, galena and carbonate ore.

R. Mackintosh, Sandy—Cabinets of minerals.

Territory of Utah—Silver .ore.

Soldier Summit Elaterite Company, Castle Gate—Elaterite.

Rio Grande Railway Company, Castle Gate—Elaterite.

Fort Duchesne Gilsonite Company, Fort Duchesne—Gilsonite.

Rio Grande Western Railway Company, Mount Pleasant, San Pete Valley—Bituminous coal.

Church Coal Company, Coalville—Bituminous coal.

Millis & Wing, Lehi—Onyx.

Pelican Point mine and two others, Lehi—Onyx.

Professor Cedarstrom, Lehi—Onyx.

N. Treweek, Salt Lake—Sulphur.

Cove Creek Sulphur Company, Cove Creek—Sulphur.

Dirty Devil River, Salt Lake City—Selenite.

Russell Process Company, Park City—Collective exhibit illustrating Russell process.

Church Granite Quarry, Salt Lake City—Granite.

Salt Lake Pressed Brick Company, Salt Lake City—Red and white pressed brick.

The Anderson Pressed Brick Company, Ogden—Red and white pressed brick.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Kate D. Barron-Buck, Salt Lake City—Elaborate silk map of the United States.

Agricultural College, Logan—Charts, photos and manual training.

Utah Territory—Collective educational exhibit.

Salt Lake Public Schools—Primary school work.

Provo City Schools—Students' work.

University of Utah—School work, photos and charts.

Salt Lake Public Schools—Thirty volumes grammar school work.

Salt Lake Public Schools—Ninety volumes of High School and class work.

Salt Lake County and Salt Lake City—Kindergarten work.



PROF. J. F. MILLSPAUGH.
PROF. J. W. SANBORN.
DON MAGUIRE.
MISS EMILY CLOWES.

GEORGE D. PYPER.
MISS EDITH WEILER.
ALONZO YOUNG.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

David Coyner, Nephi—Oats.
John Carlisle, Mill Creek—Oats.
Edward Ogden, Davis—Oats.
James Jensen, Cache—Oats.
Agricultural College, Logan—Wheat, barley, oats and grasses.
Utah barley was pronounced the best in the world.
J. C. Terrace, Lemon—Alfalfa seed.
Utah Sugar Company, Lehi—Beet Sugar.
Utah Territory—Potatoes.
Joshua Salisbury, Millville—Carrots.
Charles Crane, Kanosh—Wool.
Rowe, Morris & Summerhays—Wool flag.
Utah Territory—Farm photographs.
Utah Territory—Irrigation map.

The above is not an official list. The Chairman of the Committee of Awards promised to supply each State with a corrected official list by January 1st, but it has not been received. It is more than probable that a number of additional awards will appear in the official list.

I note the following in regard to appropriations and amount expended on State buildings by some of the western States, which, in my opinion, compare favorably with Utah in wealth and population. Colorado appropriated $145,000, and the Colorado Building cost $32,000. Montana appropriated $100,000, and expended $19,200 on the State Building. Idaho appropriated $50,000, and expended $28,000 on the State Building.

I think all who visited the Exposition and saw the exhibits made by the States above referred to, and compared the exhibits and buildings with the building and exhibits of Utah, will be convinced that, for the amount expended, Utah accomplished as much as any other State.

In round numbers the Utah exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition may be set down as costing $60,000. There has been returned in the one item of furniture alone, $5000. The mineral and other exhibits I estimate as being worth $15,000. I place this value upon it, not as the result of my own judgment, but by comparison; consideration of the rare specimens it contains and the difficulty of collection. The foreign specimens alone, if specially collected, could not be procured without great expense.

Counting this property as so many dollars returned to the Territory, makes the net cost of the Utah exhibit very reasonable indeed.

One portion of our exhibit which has not been specially mentioned, is the photographic department. Mr. J. H. Crockwell, the official photographer, made many hundred views which attracted a great deal of attention, and to-day thousands of views of Utah scenery may be found in almost every civilized country of the globe.

The Bureau of Information, over which I had the honor to preside, was not as efficient as it might have been, owing to the lack of funds necessary to provide the requisite amount of printed matter. All printed matter relating to Utah was distributed under my personal supervision, either from the building or by the Superintendent in charge of the mining and agricultural pavilions. There was a great demand for what is known as official information, that is, statistical reports, etc., prepared by authority of law. Most of the States were able to supply this, but we have nothing of the kind, a deficiency, by the way, which I think should be provided for by appropriate legislation.

The representatives of the foreign governments would not accept of printed matter as being authentic unless it bore the official seal of the Commission, which fact I discovered early in the season and provided for.

The people of Utah are under lasting obligations to the Rio Grande Western and the Union Pacific railroads for the liberal supply of printed matter, which portrayed the varied resources of Utah in a most able and efficient manner. The illustrated book "Utah," which Mr. Bennett, of the Rio Grande Western, supplied so liberally, was pronounced the handsomest and most artistic State book to be found on the grounds. It was thoroughly appropriate, and had it been prepared by the Commission especially for distribution, could not have been more thoroughly adapted for the purpose.

The book supplied by the Union Pacific, through the kindness of Mr. Lomax, was equally appreciated. It contained information which I did not hesitate to authenticate with the official seal of the Commission. It was entirely different in style from the Rio Grande Western book, yet it supplied information which was indispensable and was not contained in the other book. The Union Pacific book was prepared for the purpose of dispensing information relative to the wonderful resources of Utah, and contains nothing but solid facts.

I may here state that Utah was given special permission by the Director-General for the distribution of this matter, and, so far as I know, was the only State allowed to distribute printed matter prepared by railroads. This favor was secured through the efforts of our National Commissioners Most of the foreign governments have been supplied

with this matter, properly authenticated, and which I had the honor to deliver to the respective representatives in person. Many of the public libraries of Europe have also been supplied. The demand was so great and the supply so limited that I was often forced to discriminate, and supply the books where, in my judgment, they would do the most good.

The sixth annual report of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, a large supply of which was furnished at the solicitation of Vice-President Mackintosh and myself, through the kindness of President Hubbard and Secretaries Sears and Snyder, provided the Bureau with statistical information, which was in great demand. Several thousand copies of this report were distributed. There were distributed through the Bureau of Information 21,500 volumes of printed matter advertising the resources of Utah. This does not include a large number of leaflets and newspapers which were used to good advantage.

In the general report upon the Exposition, which I am to prepare under your direction, many things which would not be appropriate in this report, will be mentioned and discussed at length. It is not necessary for me to say that Utah and her people are to be congratulated upon the exhibit which, through your efforts, has been carried through to success. I realize that I may be accused of prejudice in your favor, nor do I deny it; yet it is a prejudice founded on facts that are so pertinent that I believe the people of Utah are willing and do recognize and will say well done.

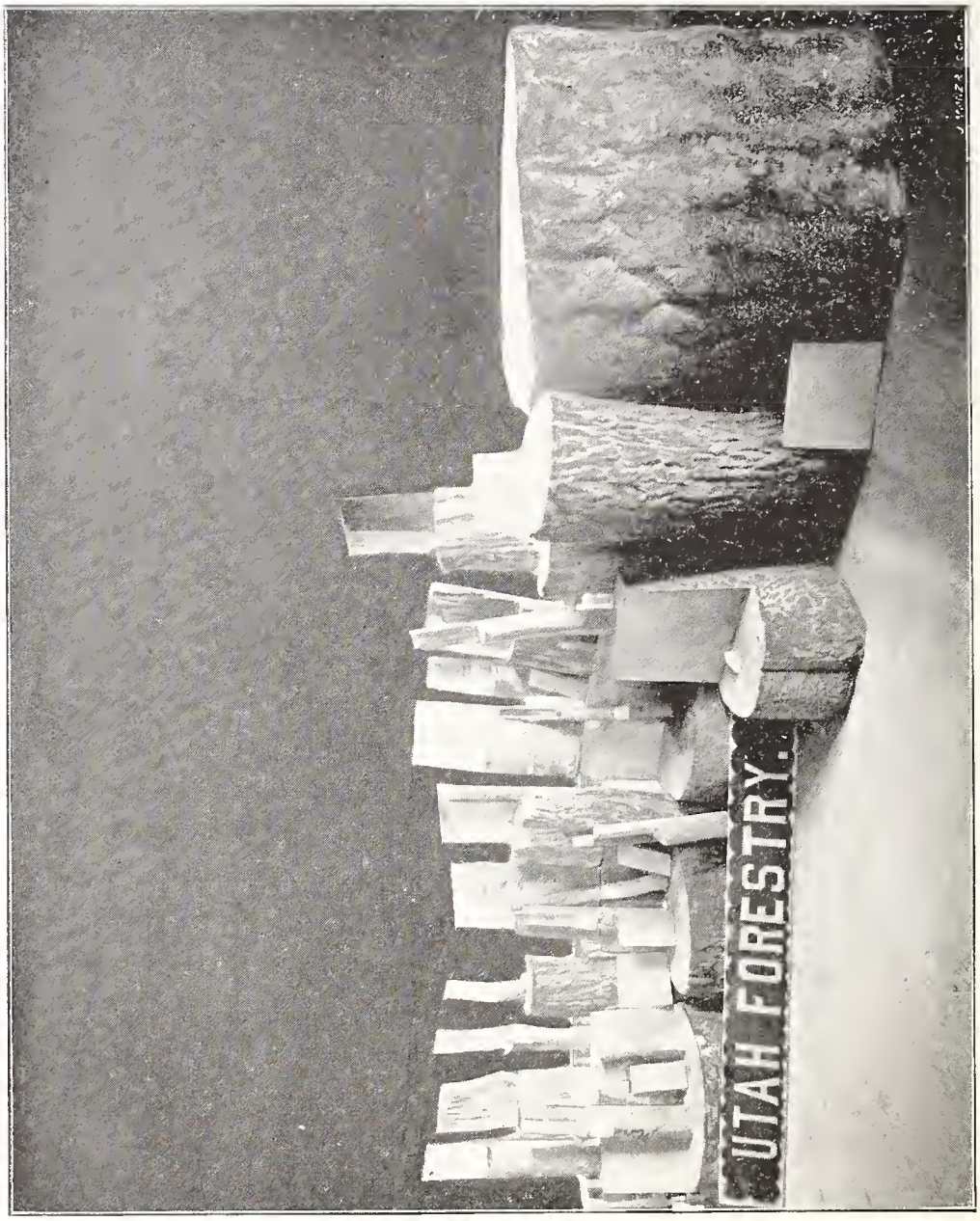
In the matter of expenditures I recognize the fact that I will be required to explain in detail to the honorable committees of the Legislature; yet the fact that a considerable amount of money expended was provided by you, gentlemen, out of your personal funds, and much of it was expended while some one of you was present in Chicago and fully cognizant of the manner in which it was disbursed, ought to prejudice the public in advance in favor of the theory that due economy was observed. I believe that the theory of political economy, that the public business should be administered by the respective officials according to the same general rule that would govern them in the management of their own personal business, has been practically illustrated in the conduct of the business of the Utah World's Fair Commission.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the confidence reposed in me. I am grateful for many honors and favors that have been vouchsafed to me in connection with my labors in and for Utah at the World's Columbian Exposition, but I shall feel more greatly honored if, in the discharge of my duty and the execution of your orders, I shall have won for you,

gentlemen, the approval of the people, which is your just due, than anything else. Respectfully,

E. A. McDaniel, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, January, 1894.



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS OF THE UTAH WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION.

SALT LAKE CITY, January 1, 1894.

TO THE HONORABLE R. C. CHAMBERS, PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION:

Gentlemen—In behalf of the Board of Lady Managers of the Utah World's Fair Commission, we respectfully submit the following general report of the work of the women of Utah at the Columbian Exposition.

We desire to say, first, that we highly appreciate the kindness and consideration of the members of your honorable body towards the Board of Lady Managers during their work in the Territory and also at Chicago.

The Board has labored diligently to make a creditable showing of the work of Utah women, and we feel that our efforts have been measurably successful, although, with a larger appropriation, much more could have been accomplished.

While in Chicago we were the recipients of many courtesies and kindnesses from the ladies and gentlemen of the different State buildings, the National Board of Lady Managers, and representatives of foreign nations, which showed in a marked degree their friendly feeling towards us and our Territory.

It was our endeavor in the Utah Building to meet strangers in a frank and courteous manner, giving them such information as would be of interest.

We highly commend the conduct of the young ladies at the Utah Building; in fact, we have nothing but words of praise for each and every member of that household.

We gratefully acknowledge the courtesies and consideration of our National Commissioners, and the valuable counsels and services rendered us by Mrs. Margaret B. Salisbury, President of the Lady Commissioners, for which she will ever be held in high esteem by the women of our Territory.

In relation to our exhibit, we think mention should first be made of the elegant home-manufactured silk portieres presented to the Woman's Building, which were highly appreciated and received an award. These, with the handsomely-embroidered silk and broadcloth portieres contributed by the ladies of Salt Lake County, which also received an award, and some pieces of fine lace, added greatly to our silk exhibit in the Woman's Building, of which we have reason to be proud. Another notable exhibit in that building was the silk map of the United States by Mrs. K. D. Barron-Buck, which not only received an award but was favorably commented upon by the newspapers.

Our lady artists were represented there by the paintings of Mrs. Marie Gorlinski Hughes, Mrs. H. R. Harwood and Miss Kate Wells. In literature our ladies were represented by the books, "Songs and Flowers from the Wasatch," being selections of verse from our noted poets, exquisitely illustrated in water colors and handsomely bound. Also a volume of essays and a history of the churches and charities of Utah. The greater part of our exhibit was in the Utah Building.

We are indebted to the following counties for articles contributed for the decoration of the Utah Building: The beautiful home-manufactured furniture of native silk and wood, contributed by the ladies of Davis County, deserves first mention; and we here commend them for the elegance of their contribution. We are indebted to Salt Lake County for the beautiful rose-colored portieres, handsomely embroidered, piano scarf, pillow, tea service, books, etc. To Utah County for the sage-green portieres, the embroidering of which is deserving of special praise. Also, the home-manufactured linen from Springville; onyx clock from American Fork; onyx table from Lehi, and manufactured flag and rustic table from Provo. To Weber County for broadcloth portieres and artistic lambrequins. To Cache County for broadcloth portieres, rope table, and numerous articles of a decorative character. To Summit County for handsome bear and mountain lion skins. To Washington County for home-manufactured table linen. To San Juan County for elegant Navajo blankets, and to Box Elder County for easel and picture.

We are also indebted to the following artists for decorations for the Utah Building:

To Mrs. Marie Gorlinski Hughes, Mrs. C. A. Krouse, Miss Teasdel, and Miss Hartwell, for pictures; to Mrs. E. C. Francis, for beautiful porcelain placque; to Mrs. Fred Clawson, for a lovely tea tray; to Mrs. Justice and others, for painted china; to Mr. Alfred A. Lambourne, for his valuable and beautiful books of Utah scenery, which were appreciated

by thousands of interested sight-seers. Another object of interest was the large book of photographs prepared by the Territorial Committee on Architecture. There were also four large cases filled with beautiful specimens of needle work.

We desire to thank the ladies of the Territory for the generous assistance rendered by them, and without which our exhibit would have been a failure. Very respectfully,

MRS. F. S. RICHARDS, President.
MRS. F. D. RICHARDS, Vice-President.
MISS MAY PRESTON, Secretary.
MRS. ELECTA BULLOCK.
MRS. C. W. LYMAN.
MRS. GEORGE W. THATCHER.



ADJUTANT-GENERAL GEORGE M. OTTINGER,
Chief Utah Fine Art Department.



INTERIOR VIEW AGRICULTURAL PAVILION, SHOWING IRRIGATION RELIEF MAP EXHIBIT.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINING, UTAH WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION.

To the Honorable Utah World's Fair Commission, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Gentlemen:—On August 15th, 1892, I received from your honorable Secretary, E. A. McDaniel, a commission appointing me to the work of Chief of the Department of Mines and Mining for the Territory of Utah, and my work was to be the collecting of all ores of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, tin, antimony, or other metals found in Utah; also, all minerals known to exist in the Territory of Utah, the same to be prepared for exhibit at Chicago during the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893.

The commission was accepted and I began work, first at La Plata, Cache County, Utah, where I collected an exhaustive exhibit from the lead and copper ores found in the limestone formation of that camp. From La Plata I proceeded to Willard, Box Elder County, Utah, at which place there exists extensive veins of rich hematite iron ore; also, beds of limonite magnetic and specular iron ore. From each of those deposits I obtained a sufficient quantity of ore for exhibit, and prepared the same by labeling, numbering and boxing, after which they were shipped to N. A. Empy, your Executive Commissioner, at Salt Lake, to be held for the general shipment to Chicago. Finishing my work in Box Elder County, I proceeded by team to Fort Duchesne, Uintah County, where I obtained an exhibit of copper from the Antietam and other mines at Brush Creek on Ashley's Fork, and from the Gilsonite veins near Fort Duchesne a good exhibit of that mineral was obtained. From the soda and nitre beds and deposits of Epsom salts that abound in that country I gathered enough, and also took from the coal measures of Ashley's Fork an exhibit. From that vast and rich region there was thus procured coal, copper, lead, silver, gilsonite, elaterite and lignite. The same was taken by team to Pleasant Valley Junction, and shipped to Salt Lake City.

I next proceeded to the coal mines of Castle Gate and Pleasant Valley, from which a general line of coals was taken and the same

shipped to Salt Lake City. While at Castle Gate I obtained an exhibit of coal from the mines owned by the Rio Grande Western Railroad Company, and at Pleasant Valley from the mines of the Rio Grande Western and also from the mines of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

I gathered coal exhibits from the mines of Chalk Creek, Summit County; also from the mines of the Home Coal Company at Coalville, and from the coal mines of Wanship, Summit County. From the mines north of Green River Station on the Rio Grande Western Railway, east of Green River, I obtained coal; also from Grand and San Juan Counties.

Coal was obtained from the mines of San Pete County and from the mines of Iron County and Cedar City and Kanarra.

Silver and lead ores were taken from the various mines of La Plata, Park City, Bingham, Little Cottonwood, Big Cottonwood, Bingham Canyon, Ophir, Mona, Butterfield Canyon, Eureka, Silver City, Frisco, Copperopolis, Deep Creek, West Tintic, Silver Reef, St. George and the mines that lie west of Great Salt Lake.

Gold was obtained from Bingham Canyon, Eureka, Camp Floyd, Deep Creek, Indian Creek, Beaver County and from the San Juan river, San Juan County.

Copper was obtained from Tintic, Juab County, from the mines of Dixie, Washington County, from the copper mines of Bush Creek, Uintah County, and also from the various copper-bearing mines of Bingham Canyon. Copper bullion was obtained from the smelting works of Woolley, Lund & Judd at St. George.

Zinc was obtained from Bingham Canyon, Park City, Mona, Tintic, Little Cottonwood, Big Cottonwood, Frisco and Deep Creek, Ophir and West Tintic. Utah produces no zinc bullion, so this was exhibited as an ore only.

Antimony was obtained in its richest form from the Coyote Creek mines in Piute County, where it exists in the form of an abnormal sulphide, known as stibnite or star antimony.

Bismuth was found in considerable quantity at Mount Baldy, Beaver County, and associated with other minerals, at Eureka, Utah, and Frisco, Utah.

Manganese was obtained from the iron mines of Tintic, also from the iron mines of Weber County, situated north of the south fork of Ogden River.

Plumbago from Ogden Valley, Weber County, Utah, also from near Frisco, Beaver County, Utah.

Molybdanite from near Deseret, Millard County, Utah.

Sulphur from Cove Creek, Beaver County, and also from Sulphur Springs, Beaver County, Utah.

Realgar from the Castro mine, Bingham, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Soda from Salt Lake, Utah.

Nitrate of potash from Sprague's Cliff, Weber County, Utah.

Salt from the waters of Salt Lake; salt from the salt mines of Salina, Sevier County, Utah.

Quicksilver ores from Marysvale, Sevier County, Utah; also from the Mercur mine, Camp Floyd, Utah County, Utah.

Mineral paint from Hercules Canyon, Box Elder County, Utah.

Bauxite from Hercules Canyon.

Asbestos from near Minersville, Beaver County, Utah.

Mica from Beaver County, Utah.

Selenite from the Talmage mines, Dirty Devil River, Wayne County, Utah.

Kaolin from the Dragon mine, Tintic, Utah. Kaolin from the Bullion-Beck mine, Tintic, Utah.

Pottery clay from Ogden, Utah. Pottery clay from Willard, Box Elder County, Utah.

Slate from Elias Morris' slate quarries, Provo, Utah.

Granite from Church quarries, Little Cottonwood Canyon, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Red sandstone from Diamond Creek, Emery County, Utah.

Gray sandstone from Kyune quarries, Emery County, Utah.

Red sandstone from Summit County, Utah.

Lava from St. George, Washington County, Utah.

Limestone from Weber County, Utah.

Lime from Salt Lake County and Weber County, Utah.

Sand used in building, Weber River, Weber County, Utah.

Cement, Salt Lake City.

Plaster from Nephi, Juab County, Utah.

San Juan jasper, San Juan County, Utah.

Garnets of the most precious kind, San Juan County, Utah.

Topaz, gems, Millard County, Utah.

Mineralized wood, or wood opal, St. George, Washington County, Utah.

Agates and water opal, near Park City, Summit County, Utah.

Fuller's earth, Wanship, Summit County, Utah.

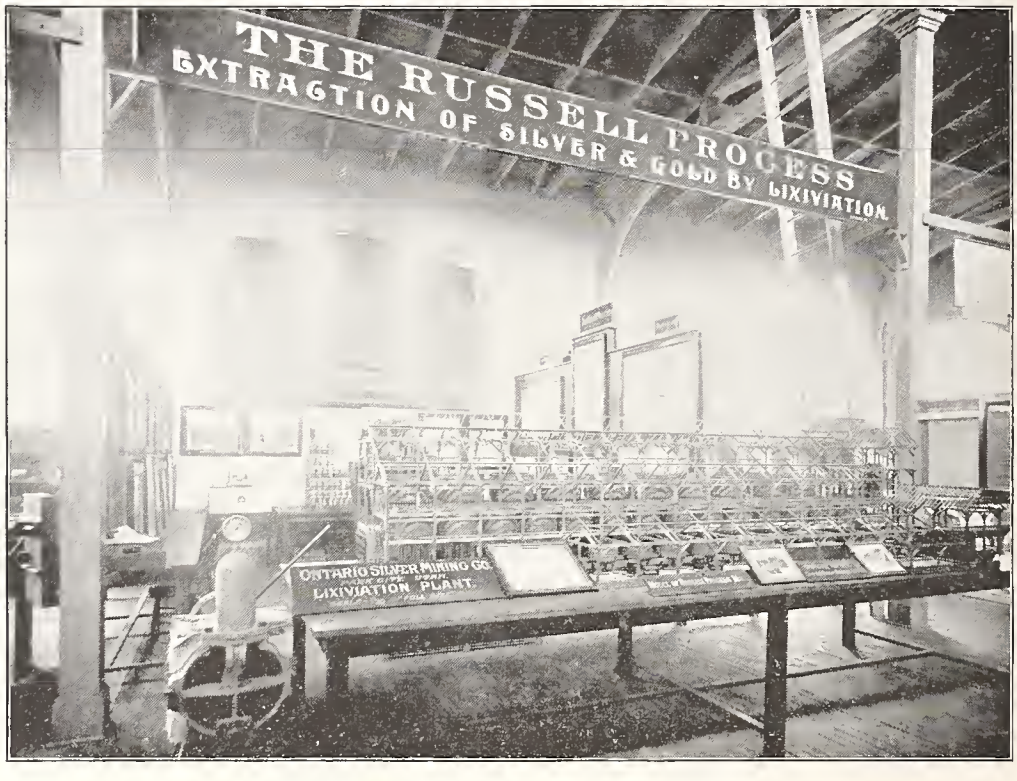
Tripoli from near Stockton, Tooele County, Utah.

Gilsonite from Ft. Duchesne, Uintah County, Utah.

Albertite from Emery County, Utah.

Elaterite from Uintah County, Utah.
Wurtzite from Uintah County, Utah.
Ozocerite from Soldier Summit, Utah.
Petroleum from Green River, Utah.
Oil Shale, Rush Valley, Utah; Nine-Mile Canyon, Piute County, Utah.

All of the above localities were visited by me personally, and the mineral products taken therefrom and shipped to Salt Lake City, where they were prepared and shipped to Chicago. On April 5, 1893, I proceeded to Chicago and began the work of placing the mineral



MODEL, RUSSELL PROCESS, IN MINING BUILDING.

products of Utah; in this work I was assisted by Mr. James Cushing, of Sandy, Utah, whom I found a very able man in the work. On May 15th the work of placing the Utah mineral exhibit in the Mines and Mining Building at Chicago was completed, and until the 31st day of October I was in constant attendance at that exhibit. During the term of the Fair the mining exhibit from Utah was visited by hundreds of thousands of visitors, amongst whom were men from every nation of the globe, and during that period every effort was made to disseminate information about the great mineral wealth of Utah. Such literature as was in possession of the Commission was distributed constantly until the

close of the Fair. It was furnished to professors of colleges and universities, to students from various schools from all over the United States, and to mining men from England, Russia, France, Germany, Italy and Spain. I found surprise and interest over our extensive and varied resources, and, therefore, spared no pains to make the deepest possible impression upon their minds relative to our mineral wealth. In the great Exposition our mineral exhibit stood in the first rank of States and nations. Our minerals outnumbered in variety and beauty those of any other country. And from other States and nations every mark of favor and courtesy was shown to us. In the matter of awards we received thirty medals; these were given as follows, one being awarded to each below named:

Gilsonite.

Elaterite.

Albertite.

Castle Gate coal, Castle Gate, Emery County, Utah.

Coal from Church mine, Chalk Creek, Utah.

Silver ores, Ontario mine, Park City, Utah.

Silver ores, Daly mine, Park City, Utah.

Silver and gold ores, Centennial-Eureka mine, Tintic, Utah.

Silver-bearing sandstones, Silver Reef, Utah; Woolley, Lund & Judd, St. George, Utah.

Diamond mine silver-lead ores, R. Mackintosh, Sandy, Utah.

Silver-lead ores, Niagara mine, Bingham, Utah.

Cabinets of Utah minerals, R. Mackintosh, Sandy, Utah.

Utah Sulphur, Cove Creek, Beaver County, Utah.

Utah sulphur, Sulphur Springs mine, Beaver County, Utah.

Cactus Mining Company, Frisco, Utah.

Mosaic stonework, Elias Morris, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Native gems of garnet and topaz, Don Maguire, Ogden, Utah.

Onyx, in various colors, from near Lehi, Professor Cedarstrom.

Superior onyx, Lehi, Millio & Wing, Lehi, Utah.

Kyune sandstone, gray color, Kyune Stone Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Red sandstone, Diamond Creek Stone Company.

Utah salt water and chemical exhibit.

Anderson pressed brick exhibit, Anderson Pressed Brick Company, Ogden, Utah.

Salt Lake Pressed Brick Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Selenite crystals, Dr. Talmage, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Three-thousand-pound specimen silver-lead ore, Diamond mine, R. Mackintosh, Sandy, Utah.

Varied silver ore exhibit, Utah Territory.

Varied gold and silver ore exhibit, Utah Territory.

Varied silver, lead and copper ore exhibit, Utah Territory.

Greatest variety of minerals exhibited, Utah Territory.

Decorative exhibit, Utah booth in Mines & Mining Building.

The above comprise a list of the awards given to Utah in the Department of Mines, and I will add that our treatment by the Committee of Awards was most satisfactory.

On the 31st day of October, 1893, the World's Columbian Exposition closed and the work of boxing and preparation for the return of the mineral exhibits began at once.

According to instructions from the Commission, I made exchanges of mineral specimens with the following countries: Chile, Mexico, New South Wales, Canada, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Japan, South Africa, California, Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming, Colorado, Washington, Arkansas and Wisconsin. The minerals thus exchanged were marked, boxed, and stored with the Utah minerals for shipment to Utah. These exchanged minerals add much to the exhibit, as they may be placed either in the University or Exposition Buildings, and there become the foundation of a great State exhibit, which is destined to grow as the years go on and become a study to the mining man and student, and in case of the establishment in our State of a school of mines these minerals might become the property of that institution.

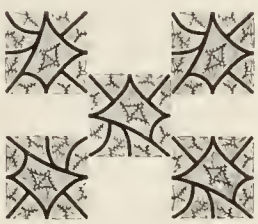
Acting on the advice of President Chambers, I shipped to the National smelter at South Chicago three tons of lead and silver ores which were in large boulders unfit to return to Utah, the proceeds amounting, net, to $428.08. I turned this amount over to Secretary E. A. McDaniel, taking his receipt therefor, and gave to him at the same time the weights, values and assays of the different lots of ore thus disposed of, and names of the mines whence taken. Between the first and the fifth days of December the whole mineral exhibit was shipped from Chicago to Salt Lake City, in care of N. A. Empey of your honorable body, to be placed in the Utah Exposition Building, subject to your further orders.

And now, gentlemen of the Utah World's Fair Commission, my work is done. I have attempted to do this work in a way that would benefit Utah, and I return thanks to every member of your honorable body for the spirit that has been shown me throughout this entire work. To you I am indebted for the success which has attended my labors for the past

fifteen months, and as a citizen of Utah, employed in your service, I congratulate you upon the happy ending of the great work entrusted to your care during one of the most trying financial periods of our country's history.

I remain, gentlemen, yours, most respectfully,

DON MAGUIRE,
Chief Department Mines and Mining,
Utah World's Fair Commission.





LAKE LILLIAN, IN MILL B, SOUTH FORK, BIG COTTONWOOD CANYON.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UTAH AGRICULTURAL PAVILION AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, December 1, 1893.

THE HONORABLE THE WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION FOR UTAH TERRITORY:

Gentlemen—I beg leave to present to you a report of the installation and care of the agricultural exhibit from Utah Territory at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, from the 1st day of May to the 30th day of October, 1893. The services of the undersigned were tendered the Commission by the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society; the offer was accepted, and the representative of that society was assigned as Superintendent of the Utah Agricultural Pavilion, under Professor J. W. Sanborn, Chief of that department. The Superintendent arrived in Chicago on the 1st day of May, 1893. The exhibits were then on the grounds, but the placing of them was delayed somewhat on account of the unfinished condition of the pavilion.

This, however, was soon completed, and the exhibits were placed to the best possible advantage on the space selected for us. This was in a very desirable part of the great building, and we were surrounded by the States of Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Washington, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

These States made elaborate decorations at great expense, but as Utah did not have the means to compete with them in this regard, it was the idea of Professor Sanborn to make a neat, plain, farmer-show, and exhibit the products of our soil rather than the artistic skill of decorators. Professor Sanborn had also procured the services of Mr. Heber Bennion, of Salt Lake County, who is a practical farmer, and with his assistance the ideas of the Chief of the department were carried out as nearly as possible. And these ideas proved to have been born of wisdom.

The very simplicity of our arrangements attracted the people who were most interested in agricultural subjects. We were visited by representatives of our own and foreign governments, and especial interest was taken in the irrigation maps and statistics and the Utah irrigation system. A great need was felt for authorized statistics and reports,

which were constantly asked for and could not be supplied, because there are none printed outside of the Experimental Station Bulletin. However, we were furnished pamphlets from the Chambers of Commerce of the cities of Utah and the publications of the various railway companies, and many thousands of these were distributed from the agricultural booth, and printed matter was furnished whenever it could be secured.

Our exhibit was open and cared for during the entire six months. Hundreds of thousands visited it and expressed pleasure at the character of our grains.

GRASSES AND GENERAL PRODUCTS.

The following is a list of the exhibits in my department:

Wheat, Varieties—Northcote's amber, improved Fife, gypsum, beryl, ruby, granite, Australian club, standard, paradise, white Russian, club, No. 153, Saskatchewan Fife, Salzer's Assinaboia Fife, Whittington, Niagara, New York spring, Polish, red Oregon club, Vaughan, velvet chaff, Dakota marvel, Campbell's white chaff, French imperial, Currell's prolific, No. 154, Ontario, Dallas, amethyst, new French hybrid, rye wheat, Martin's amber, Mediterranean hybrid, Agricultural College of Utah; standard, George Barnett, F. F. Olesen, Logan; C. F. Middleton, Ogden; standard, C. W. Maryhn, Petersboro; standard, John C. Mackay, Granite; standard, David Cazier, North Jordan; standard, W. Titcomb, Mill Creek; standard, C. W. Rayburn, Hyrum; standard, T. C. Armstrong, Salt Lake City; standard, F. H. Hanson, Salt Lake City; standard, C. L. Christensen, Salem; standard, William Woodfield, North Ogden; standard, William Kidman, Petersboro; standard, Moroni Stalks, Lewiston.

Wheat Shown in Straw—Red Oregon, New York spring, improved Fife, granite, Niagara, gypsum, rye wheat, Dakota marvel, Dallas, Touse, velvet chaff, Currell's prolific, paradise, Campbell's white chaff, Ontario, Australian club, Caughan, No. 153, No. 154, red Oregon club, Whittington, Beryl, Polish, new French hybrid, Agricultural College of Utah; seignora, Samuel Holt, Millville; Egyptian, or seven-head, David Cazier, Nephi.

Statistics of Products and of Prices, Agricultural College of Utah.

Corn—William Ellis, J. King, Chris. Huzi, Logan; William Kidman, Petersboro; C. I. Handley, Sugar House ward.

Oats, Varieties—Thousand fold, white bonanza, black prolific, giant yellow, standard, north star, American triumph, Prince Edward's Island, Clydesdale, early Dakota, Japan, wide awake, Canada white, bonanza, race horse, improved white Russian, white Schonen, American banner, progress, welcome, badger queen, horse mane, white Swede, black Norway, golden yellow, Agricultural College of Utah; standard oats, John

Titcomb, Mill Creek; John Carlisle, Mill Creek; David Cazier, Nephi; C. L. Cristensen, Salem; James Quayle, Logan; Edw. Ogden, Davis County; James Jensen, William Partington, H. J. Talbotsen, Cache County.

Oats Shown in Straw– Clydesdale, American banner, thousand fold, imperial Russian white, Prince Edward's Island, black prolific, white bonanza, white Schoenen, common, white Belgian, north star, Canada white, wild oats, early Dakota, race horse, wide awake, Agricultural College of Utah.

Barley—Lump blue, black, Nepaul, highland chief, champion two-rowed, New Zealand, Mansbury, standard, Salzer's California prolific, common, Agricultural College of Utah; standard barley, C. I. Handley, Sugar House ward; F. H. Hansen, Salt Lake City; William Woodfield, North Ogden; Josiah Salisbury, Wellsville; George Moses, Taylorsville; Charles Langton, Davis County; Olsen Kjargaard, San Pete County; Thomas Vickers, Juab County; J. R. Barnes, Davis County; William Partington, Utah County; C. F. Middleton, Ogden.

Barley Shown in Straw—Common, lump blue, New Zealand, Nepaul, Salzer's California prolific, rye, Agricultural College of Utah.

Grasses—Pea vine clover, alfalfa, alsike clover, sanfoin, meadow fescue, fall fescue, red top, timothy, orchard grass, rough stalker, meadow grass, meadow brome, fall meadow, oat grass, sheeps' fescue, red clover, meadow fox tail, Agricultural College of Utah; red top, Brigham Pond, Logan; alfalfa, O. Cronquist, Logan.

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS.

Hay and Haymaking, World's Fair Commission, Salt Lake City.
Forage plants, Agricultural College of Utah.
Ensilage, Agricultural College of Utah.
Sugar cane, William Ellis, Cache County.
Beet sugar, Utah Sugar Company, Lehi, Utah.
Sorghum, Agricultural College of Utah.
Honey, Agricultural College of Utah.
Potatoes, Agricultural College of Utah.
Potatoes, Chamber of Commerce, Salt Lake City.
Sweet potatoes, World's Fair Commission, Salt Lake City.
Sugar beets, Utah Sugar Company, Lehi, Utah.
Mangel wurzel, carrots, beets, turnips, World's Fair Commission, Salt Lake City.
Peanuts, walnuts, almonds, J. W. Judd, St. George.
Broom corn, World's Fair Commission, Salt Lake City.

Butter, H. J. Faust & Son, Lehi, Utah; Ogden Creamery, Ogden.
Cotton, cotton seed, J. W. Judd, St. George.



GENERAL INTERIOR VIEW, UTAH MINERAL PAVILION.

Wool in fleece, Charles Crane, Kanosh; Rowe, Morris, Summerhays Company, Salt Lake City; J. W. Sanborn, Logan; World's Fair Commission, Salt Lake City.

Wool samples and artificial sheep worked in wool and feathers, Charles Crane, Kanosh.

National flag, 10x18 feet, made of Utah lamb skins three months old, Rowe, Morris, Summerhays Company, Salt Lake City.

Spring water and natural waters of Utah rivers, with analyses of same, Agricultural College of Utah.

Collection of 200 farm photographs, World's Fair Commission, Salt Lake City.

Irrigation: Drainage methods, showing irrigation map in relief, illustrating method of irrigating farms, orchards and gardens in Bear River Valley by the Bear River Canal Company's system; also, photographs and maps showing the unique farm village system of Utah, World's Fair Commission and Bear River Canal Company, Salt Lake City.

Statistics of farms, Agricultural College of Utah.

Fertilizing salts, World's Fair Commission, Salt Lake City.

Utah soils, agricultural statistics, Agricultural College of Utah.

Alfalfa seed, J. C. Lemon, Ferron; R. Jessup, Millville.

Beans, John Carlisle, A. A. Allen, Logan.

Peas, John Carlisle, Logan.

Onion seed, J. Salisbury, Millville.

Pease seed, James Lofthorns, Paradise.

Oil painting of natural gas wells.

Oil paintings representing primitive and modern irrigation, World's Fair Commission, Salt Lake City.

Salt cone, J. W. Judd, St. George.

Table salt, hide salt, stock salt, dairy salt, Inland Salt Company, Salt Lake City; stock salt, Solar Salt Company, Hooper; stock salt, dairy salt, table salt, Jeremy Salt Company, Salt Lake City,

Old American plow, Professor J. W. Sanborn, Logan.

Old French plow, Professor J. W. Sanborn, Logan.

Utah flora, Agricultural College of Utah.

AWARDS.

The following is a list of medals awarded the Agricultural exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago, by the Bureau of Awards. It is not official, but is taken from the daily reports of awards as given by the Chicago papers, and from memoranda obtained from the Jury of Awards. The official list will be furnished the Secretary later:

David Cazier, Nephi, oats.

John Carlisle, Mill Creek, oats.

Edward Ogden, Davis County, oats.

James Jensen, Cache County, oats.

Agricultural College of Utah, wheat, oats, barley and grasses. (Utah barley best in the world.)

J. C. Lemon, Ferron, alfalfa seed.

Utah Sugar Company, Lehi, beet sugar.

Utah Territory, potatoes.

Joshua Salisbury, Millville, carrots.

Charles Crane, Kanosh, wool.

Rowe, Morris & Summerhays, national flag in wool.

Utah Territory, farm photographs,

Utah Territory, irrigation map in relief.

The above list shows a flattering recognition of our exhibit. An award was given for most of the important articles—wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, grasses (including timothy, alfalfa and clover), carrots, sugar, wool, alfalfa seed, irrigation system, etc; but I have no doubt that we would have received many more awards had we been able to furnish more information concerning the exhibits, such as names of varieties of grains, times irrigated, nature of soil, yield, average rainfall, time of planting and of harvesting, etc. Much of this was lacking, and, as upon it was based the report of the judges, we lost many awards.

Many of the States had gone to the trouble and expense of separating and selecting their grains, one Superintendent informing me that he had paid $12 to have a bushel of wheat picked over by hand. Our samples, however, were just as taken from the threshers, and yet they stood in good comparison with the grains so selected.

A large part of our exhibit was furnished by Professor Sanborn, of the Agricultural College of Utah, to whose efforts much of the success of this department is due.

The photographs of the Agricultural Booth accompany this report.

In conclusion, without going into the needs and wants of the Territory, I will say that this one booth alone has been of inestimable value to the Territory. It opened the eyes of the East to our wonderful agricultural resources and possibilities, and no doubt will bring to the Territory many desirable citizens interested in agricultural pursuits.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE D. PYPER,
Superintendent Utah Agricultural Pavilion,
World's Fair, Chicago.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ETHNOLOGY, UTAH WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION.

E. A. McDaniel, Secretary, Utah World's Fair Commission, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Sir: On August 15th, 1892, I received from the Utah World's Fair Commission an appointment as Chief of the Department of Archaeology and Ethnology to represent Utah at the World's Fair at Chicago, 1893.

I began my labors at once, first going to Willard, Box Elder County, where there are a number of prehistoric mounds, the work of a long-extinct race. I employed two men as assistants during the first days of my labors at Willard. One of these was E. W. McDaniel, of Ogden, Utah, the other Mr. William Mather, of Plain City, Box Elder County, Utah.

The ancient remains at Willard consist of forty-three mounds, situated upon a long low hill just west of Willard, and near the east shore of Great Salt Lake.

Choosing the largest mound, I began work by a cut twelve feet wide and running across the full width of the mound. For this work I employed two men, with a team and plow and scraper. As the plow made the first furrow we found that the mound was the work of the old lost race, whose remains are so abundantly scattered over Utah and Arizona. Pieces of broken pottery were scattered through the clay from the surface downward; these were of the basket pattern or design, well burned and in some instances beautifully decorated with artistic designs. As work went on broken pottery became more abundant, and at the depth of six feet was reached the floor of the ancient dwelling. There we found a hearth, on which there was a large quantity of ashes, charred wood and bones. The bones were those of the deer and buffalo; also of small animals, such as the rabbit, beaver and muskrat. There we discovered three stone mills made from gray granite, very well finished and showing that they had been used a long period of time. There were also the rolling and rubbing stones that are used to roll or crush the seed, grain and acorns into meal upon these mills.



ON LINE OF RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY.

Bone awls and bodkins, descoidal stones, broken earthenware vessels, arrow-heads of flint and obsidian were found in great quantity. As we cleared away the drift from the southwest corner of the mound we found a dismembered human skeleton. The right arm and the left leg were missing, the skull was misshapen and everything present indicated a long period of time since the place was occupied by its builders.

We found charred cloth, corn, wood and much chipped flint in two other mounds we worked and found them to contain much similar to that above described.

There was a great quantity of burnt clay which showed the imprint of human hands. It doubtless served for roofing, and there were found two large and well burned brick, one of them 6 1-7x9 1-5x3 1-16 inches; the other 9 1-1x9 1-4x2 1-3 inches. These brick were well made and well burned. They were doubtless samples of many others that lie hidden in the mounds adjacent, yet unopened.

Leaving Willard, my next work was at the Lake Shore, west of Plain City, in Box Elder County, at which point I discovered a great quantity of human skeletons buried or rather thrown into the salty marl, which for great numbers of years has been covered by the waters of Great Salt Lake. To what tribe, race of men, or time to credit these skeletons, we are unable. I took away with me two of the skulls of this unknown people, each of which was well formed, but flattened at the back. At South Ogden, and within the city limits, I discovered some very interesting remains in a number of mounds that crown the bluffs at that place. From one of these we obtained one fine skull and much broken pottery similar to that found at Willard.

The work thus done proved the existence of a race ante-dating the Indians found in Utah by Fremont. This is proved by the hard granite that had been dressed by them, ruins of buildings, remains of cloth, feather cloth, corn and a superior quality of pottery.

My next work was at Provo and at Payson, where I opened a number of mounds from which we took much broken pottery and found charred human bones. I found these remains of a lost race existing in all that chain of valleys that run south on the west side of the Wasatch range from Cache Valley to St. George in the extreme southwestern part of the Territory, and in these valleys they dwelt a long period of time, building structures of a sort of concrete with very thick walls and capable of resisting every attack from a savage foe.

At Paragoonah, 350 miles south of Ogden, there are some very large mounds, and at that place I spent two weeks employed in opening

the largest mound, which I called the Royal Palace of Paragoonah, the word Paragoonah signifying "clear water."

The place is a romantic and beautiful one at the east side of a large valley, where there runs a clear stream from the mountains to the eastward, and this ran past the south side of the ancient city.

I began work at Paragoonah by employing Mr. Burton with two teams and four men, making a cut into the south side of the great mound. This mound is nine feet high and one hundred and fifty feet square; in its centre there is a deep depression; this depression was at one time a large open court in the centre of a large building and was open to the sky, being doubtless the gathering place of the occupants of the old structure.

As work went on at this mound I soon satisfied myself that it was a perfect mine of antiquities. A few furrows plowed away laid bare the walls of the old building; these walls were built of a mud concrete, very compact, and the outer wall was almost three feet thick, and where there was an entrance at this south side we found heavy timbers reduced to charcoal by the ancient fire that seems to have been employed in the destruction of this old structure. After going down to a depth of ten feet through hard clay, burned wood, plaster and broken pottery, we came to the floor of the palace. On it were strewn broken beams burned to charcoal; a large cloth robe was found in a charred condition on the floor. When the latter was found, Professor Montgomery, of the Utah University, was present, and by his interest, previous experience and industry at labor did much to further the work at Paragoonah.

Along with the charred corn, wood, cloth, straw matting and ashes we found clay pipes used in smoking, of a very peculiar form, much like to the opium pipe of the Chinese. We found also great numbers of awls and bodkins, bone buttons and oblong pieces of bone, much like to the ancient dominoes of the Romans and Greeks. As work was carried northward we struck the north wall, where withering fire had, by its tremendous heat, fairly vitrified the walls, and at that point we found great quantities of charred wood which at one time had been joists and beams, supporting stairways and floors. We pushed through this burned wood and striking the north wall ceased work at that point. Our next move was to break through the upper part of the wall, which led us into the great open court, and at the southwest corner of this court we began our work, and going down into the earth that had accumulated we encountered burned timbers that had fallen from the walls above and also broken pottery, stone axes and much rubbish. At a depth of three feet

we were startled by the discovery of a deposit of human skeletons, those of men, women and children. They were thrown there without any aim at order. Evidently they had either been slain upon the roof of the building and thrown down into the court by their conquerors, or else the place had been taken by assault and they were slain in the court where we found them.

Those thus discovered were photographed on the spot by our official photographer, James H. Crockwell, and work was continued for three days, at the end of which time all of the antiquities discovered were boxed and shipped to N. A. Empey, of Salt Lake City.

Paragoonah seems to have been a fortress of considerable strength in the prehistoric age. The great palace or fortress in which we made excavations would contain about two thousand persons and the other mounds gave evidence that the city in the days of its glory contained about four thousand souls. It was the largest of the cities or pueblos the remains of which we find in the great chain of valleys that lie west of the Wasatch range in Utah.

From Paragoonah, accompanied by Mr. Crockwell, I went to St. George, where, along the Santa Clara, the Rio Virgen and the Wicha Virgen Rivers, we found much proof of ancient occupation by the prehistoric race, consisting of mound, irrigating ditches, graves, old pottery kilns and rock inscriptions that abound almost everywhere. The climate of that land being mild and semi-tropical, the extinct race existed in great numbers. Up to the time of my visit there nothing had been done to ascertain the nature and extent of the ancient remains existing there. We took many views of the mounds along the Santa Clara and also of the rock-writings in the districts adjacent to St. George. From some of the inhabitants of St. George I obtained many pots taken from mounds along the Virgen River, and on the high lands southeast there remain yet much broken pottery of that pattern common at Paragoonah and elsewhere in central and northern Utah.

I made a journey through Nine-Mile Canyon in Emery County, where exist extensive remains of the Cliff Dwellers. Of these stone houses in the mountain declivities I obtained photographic views and from the interior much of the remains of the ancient inhabitants, such as broken pottery, bone work and implements of stone.

The next expedition was to San Juan County, from which we obtained four mummies of the extinct race. These were in a good state of preservation and with these there was a large quantity of cloth, corn, pottery, cotton, implements of stone, bone, horn and wood owned, made

and used by the lost race. From Platt D. Lyman, of Bluff City, Utah, we obtained the greatest part of this collection, upon agreement to return same to him at Salt Lake City, at the close of the Fair.

Our exhibit of prehistoric remains thus obtained was placed in the Utah State Building at Chicago during the Columbian Exposition and was visited by almost millions of people during the continuance of the Fair. At the close of the Exposition the entire collection was returned to Salt Lake City, where it now lies in the Exposition Building, subject to the order of the Utah World's Fair Commission.



The mummies and much of the other articles being the property of Platt D. Lyman, of Bluff City, it is expected that the State will buy them or turn them over to Dr. Talmage, of the Salt Lake Deseret Museum.

The limited research permitted during my work in this department and that same limited period showing so much, we have proved the existence of a rich field in Utah for the antiquarian and added much of interest to the collection of Utah at the World's Fair, for which the world may be thankful to your honorable body.

DON MAGUIRE,
Chief Department of Ethnology,
Utah World's Fair Commission.

The Governor's message and foregoing reports were submitted to the Legislature on January 16, 1894. Previous to this both houses had appointed committees on World s Fair matters, and the message and other documents went at once to these committees.

One of the first measures passed by this Legislature was a joint resolution, which was approved by the Governor on January 22d, authorizing the World's Fair Commissioners to permit such portions of

the exhibit returned from Chicago as might be required to be sent to the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, which opened on January 1st, 1894. A choice collection of the World's Fair exhibits was placed on exhibition at this Fair.

The World's Fair Commission entered into an agreement with the Midwinter Fair executive committee, whereby the latter organization was to take charge of the property, and assume all the expense of transportation, maintenance, and the final return of everything in good condition.

Don Maguire, formerly Chief of the Mining Department for Utah at Chicago, had charge of the Midwinter Fair exhibit. Mrs. Margaret Cain had charge of the woman's exhibit for Utah at San Francisco, and later, when Mr. Maguire and Mr. Alonzo Young, who represented the Commission, were called home, Mrs. Cain had entire charge of the exhibit.

The committee of both houses of the Legislature, to whom had been referred all matters pertaining to the exhibition at Chicago, met with the Commissioners at the office of the Secretary, and carefully examined the books and papers, together with the vouchers for money expended, and agreed to make a favorable report, recommending that the sum of $59,557.25 be appropriated to defray the expense incurred by the Commission in making the exhibit at Chicago. A bill to this effect was introduced in the House of Representatives by the Ways and Means Committee, of which Hon. Joseph Stanford, of Ogden, was chairman. Mr. Stanford was also chairman of the House Committee on World's Fair. This bill passed the House within a few days after its introduction, but it was delayed for various reasons in the Council until the latter part of February.

Finally, on February 26th, it came up for final action, and was discussed at length, most all the members of the upper house taking part in the discussion.

Hon. H. E. Booth, chairman of the World's Fair Committee of the Council, and Hon. P. L. Williams championed the measure. The bill, as it passed the House, was amended in such a way by the Council that the interest due on the loan from January 1st to April 1st was cut out. Mr. Williams, noting this, made a determined fight to have a sum sufficient to cover this interest appropriated, and despite all opposition succeeded. Thus the sum of $1,121.14 was added to the original amount, making the final appropriation $60,678.39 as it passed the Council.

The bill went over to the House, and the next morning the amendments of the Council were concurred in and the bill was ready for

the Governor. The Commissioners were more than pleased at the final passage of the bill. Messrs. Chambers and Empey were in the city, but Mr. Mackintosh was away. A telegram informed him of the good news, while the other members were preparing to go before the Governor and urge his immediate and favorable action. A new gold pen and holder was secured, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, February 27th, in the Executive office, in the presence of the two committees from the Legislature, his Excellency, Governor Caleb W. West, affixed his signature to the bill, which made it a law.

There was considerable rejoicing over this final act, not only by the Commissioners, but by a large number of prominent citizens all over Utah, who had come to the assistance of the Commission and personally guaranteed the payment of the World's Fair loan in the event of the Legislature failing to make an appropriation. The passage of the bill relieved them of all further obligation, which they all heartily appreciated.

The following report of the signing of the World's Fair appropriation bill is taken from the daily papers of February 28th, the day after the bill became a law:

"There was a little scene enacted in the private office of his Excellency, Governor West, in the Wasatch building, yesterday afternoon, in which the people of the Territory of Utah, generally, and many prominent citizens in particular, are deeply interested. The bill making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Utah World's Fair Commission having passed the House of Representatives, as amended by the Council on Monday, yesterday morning Representative Warner, Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills, had the bill engrossed at once, and it was transmitted to the Governor early in the afternoon. About 2:30 o'clock, President Chambers, Executive Commissioner Empey and Secretary McDaniel, of the World's Fair Commission, accompanied by Representative Warner, made a formal call on the Governor.

"Secretary McDaniel, in behalf of the Commission, presented the Governor with a brand new gold pen, saying to his Excellency:

"'Governor: I am directed by the members of the Utah World's Fair Commission to say that, in view of the fact that the bill which you now have before you for consideration is one of considerable importance, both to the Territory and the Commission, and, feeling that as a souvenir and reminder of this event you should have something to remember both the occasion and the Commission, they have directed me to present you with this new gold pen, and trust that after having made use of it in the

exercise of your authority as Chief Executive of the great Territory of Utah, you will keep it as a memento of this day. The Commissioners feel that it is proper to thank you for the many courtesies extended; they are grateful for the favors of the past, and I need hardly say that they will be grateful when you attach your official signature to the bill now before you.'

"Governor West accepted the pen, and in response said:

"'Gentlemen of the Commission: I appreciate your kindness and good wishes, and as this pen appears to be a most excellent article, and you seem desirous that I should discharge my official duty in the interests of the people of Utah, and as this pen apparently would serve to write a most excellent veto message for this bill, perchance the Commissioners may desire that I use it in that way. (Here the Governor paused, Mr. Chambers looked very grave, and Mr. Empey grasped the back of a chair for support.) But I hear no response from the honorable Commissioners, and, feeling that they have discharged their duty in a manner most creditable, and having considered this measure, I shall make use of this pen by attaching my approval to this bill, feeling, as I do, that I have performed not only an act of justice to the members of the Commission and the officers who have worked with them, but that I have carried out the wish of the people of Utah, who, through their representatives, have most heartily approved of the creditable work performed in behalf of our Territory by the members of the Utah World's Fair Commission.

"'Gentlemen, it is with pleasure that I now affix my official signature to this bill, which makes it a law.'

"The Governor then took his seat at the table, and, in a moment, the bill became one of the statutory laws of the Territory of Utah. After the bill was signed, President Chambers of the Commission stepped forward and said:

"'Governor West, I wish to say that in signing this bill you have not only performed an act of justice toward the members of the Commission, but toward many prominent citizens of the Territory of Utah, who came to the aid of the Commission and personally endorsed the World's Fair loan, thus making it possible for Utah to make a creditable exhibit of her wonderful resources at Chicago. I do not make this assertion from any selfish motive, because I realize that it has always been the purpose and the wish of the people generally that the officials, and gentlemen who guaranteed this loan, should be relieved of the responsibility at the earliest possible moment. In behalf of the Commission, and the gentlemen who



LAKE FLORENCE, IN MILL B, SOUTH FORK, BIG COTTONWOOD CANYON.

have endorsed for the Commission, I wish to say that yourself and the Legislature have our most hearty thanks.'

"The Governor, in reply to Mr. Chambers, said that he realized that the Commissioners had labored earnestly in the interest of Utah, and, from personal knowledge, he was aware of the many difficulties which they had been obliged to surmount. He had given very careful attention to the labors of the Commission, and had inspected the exhibit made at Chicago, and felt satisfied that they had done everything possible for the best interest of Utah, and it gave him pleasure to be able in his official capacity to execute the will of the people.

"The Governor then notified the House, officially, of the approval of the bill, and it was filed in the office of the Secretary. This settles the World's Fair business, so far as the Governor and the Legislature are concerned, and the Commission will proceed at once to settle up the business in accordance with the provisions of the bill."

With the signing of the bill all uncertainty regarding the final settlement of the obligations of the Commission vanished. The Commission prepared the necessary vouchers at once, and presented them to Hon. John T. Caine, who issued his warrants on the Territorial Treasurer, in accordance with the terms of the bill making the appropriation, and all obligations for borrowed money and other indebtedness were discharged. In the final settlement of the affairs of the Commission, it was found, as is usually the case, that quite a number of claims had not been filed with the Commission in time to be included in the appropriation asked for. To meet these claims the Commissioners directed the Secretary to make use of the money appropriated to defray the personal expenses of the Commissioners, and, in addition to this, Messrs. Chambers and Mackintosh and a number of mine owners contributed the money received in payment for their ore samples sold at Chicago at the close of the Exposition. The Legislature left the final distribution of the exhibits returned from Chicago to the Commissioners, and some $20,000 worth of property was distributed among the Territorial institutions, mostly to the Deseret Agricultural & Manufacturing Society and the University of Utah.

Several persons claim to have been the first to propose a formal celebration of the fourth century of the discovery of America, but careful investigation narrows this honor down to two persons. Mr. Alexander D. Anderson, Secretary of the Washington, D. C., Board of Trade, claims to have first suggested the celebration in an interview published in the New

York *Herald*, in 1884, and in 1886 he made a formal proposition, at a public meeting in Washington, on the evening of February 25th. Certain it is that the suggestion made by Mr. Anderson was the first to be formally presented to the Congress of the United States. In April, 1886, Senator Gorman, of Maryland, presented the memorial of the citizens' meeting held in Washington in February.

In 1888, Hon. Perry Belmont presented the unanimous report of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, advising and recommending that such an exposition be held, and naming Washington as the place.

Dr. Charles W. Zaremba, of Chicago, declares that he first suggested the Columbian Exposition, on the 9th of September, 1876, while attending the Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, and that he talked to many of his friends about it at that time. In June, 1884, he issued circulars inviting the co-operation of the foreign ministers at Washington, and requested them to meet and confer about it. He received many encouraging replies, especially from the South and Central American representatives.

During the same year he was in the City of Mexico, and had an audience with President Diaz and his cabinet ministers, at which time he suggested that the North and South American governments unite in one grand celebration of the discovery of America by Columbus.

Dr. Zaremba appears to be ahead of Mr. Anderson, if his first suggestion is accepted as authentic; but as they both appear to have made the suggestion in print about the same time, honors are about even.

A citizen of Washington and one of Chicago, from all that can be regarded as authentic evidence, appear to have first suggested the World's Columbian Exposition, but Dr. A. W. Harlin, a dentist of Chicago, was the first man to name Chicago as the place for holding the Exposition. On February 16th, 1882, he wrote a letter, which was published in the Chicago *Times* of that date, in which he urged that Chicago was just the place to hold such a celebration. This was the first proposition looking to the selection of Chicago.

What followed, when the matter of holding an Exposition to celebrate the discovery of America assumed definite shape, is emblazoned on the pages of history, and will in the ages to come be familiar to all who are conversant with the history of the United States The memorable contest in Congress, which resulted in the selection of Chicago as the place of holding the Exposition, will always be pointed to as a wonderful example of Western enterprise.

As has been said before, Utah joined issues with Chicago, and all the cities and chambers of commerce adopted resolutions and sent memorials to Congress urging that Chicago be the place chosen.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, in urging the claims of New York before the Congressional committee, said: "As the proper location of a world's fair in France was Paris, in Italy Rome, London in England, Berlin in Germany, so the only site to which the United States could appropriately invite a congress of the nations is the American metropolis, the center of trade and capital, the gateway of commerce."

The contest in Congress was settled on the 24th day of February, 1890, the House of Representatives selecting Chicago on the eighth ballot—the vote standing, Chicago, 157; New York, 107; St. Louis, 25; Washington, 18.

Before invitations to the nations of the earth could be sent out by the President of the United States, it was necessary for Chicago to provide a sum of money sufficient to warrant the success of the Exposition. Ten million dollars was the smallest sum that was considered adequate for the safe conduct of the enterprise. Over five million dollars was subscribed by the stockholders of the Exposition Company, a corporation formed by the citizens of Chicago for the purpose of managing the Exposition.

It was deemed advisable to have the city, as a municipal corporation, subscribe for at least $5,000,000 worth of stock. There was an obstacle in the way of this latter plan. The Constitution of the State limited the indebtedness of a city, and prohibited the expenditure of the public funds for such a purpose. Nothing daunted, the City Council, upon the request of the Exposition Company, requested the Governor to call a special session of the State Legislature and ask that an amendment to the Constitution of the State be submitted to the people which would remove the difficulty. This was done, and the people of Chicago voted to issue bonds to the extent of $5,000,000 in aid of the Exposition.

By the terms of the agreement with the National Government, the city was required to furnish $10,000,000 in cash for the Exposition, but the actual amount supplied was over $11,000,000.

One of the main secrets of the success of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago was the almost unlimited means at the disposal of the company. At the outset, it was the purpose to hold an exposition that should eclipse anything ever held in the world before. Such an exposition must of necessity have buildings that in style of architecture

and magnitude would outshine anything of the kind ever suggested. The grounds, too, would be an important feature; therefore, a location suitable for such a magnificent enterprise must be superb.

Jackson Park, where the World's Columbian Exposition was held, was peculiarly adapted to the purpose—on the shores of Lake Michigan, containing within its borders over six hundred acres of land practically unimproved, being in reality virgin soil, capable of being converted into a landscape of surpassing beauty, there being nothing to interfere with the poetic flights of fancy of the landscape artist. The architects were told to erect buildings for certain purposes, but they were in nowise restricted as to dimensions or expense.

To one master mind was given the supreme control, and, like a true artist, he became inspired with a picture, an ideal picture, which embraced the whole Exposition; and he wrought a masterpiece, that surpassed the work of the most renowned old masters.

All of the great buildings of the Exposition were the results of careful study. Each architect was given absolute liberty to build according to his fancy, save that he must study harmony in outward appearance, so that all the vast group of buildings would present a picture to the eye that should harmonize as to color, designs and artistic execution.

By common consent, one man was given the general direction of this great work. It was his duty to suggest and the others supplied the details and worked in harmony with each other, so that when the buildings were completed and the landscape gardener had finished his work, the world never before beheld such a magnificent scene. It was the spirit of harmony which prevailed in every department that insured the success of the Exposition. Chicago rose up as one man and declared that it must and would be a success, and this unity of action wrought wonders. It secured for the great Western metropolis the location of the Exposition in the first place, it inspired the unity of purpose which secured the necessary funds, and it gave the men in charge of the work the power and ability to conceive and execute in a manner that would never have been possible under ordinary conditions.

The enterprise of the City of Chicago has been referred to before, and it is worthy of frequent mention in a history of the Exposition. The future historians who mention the closing days of the nineteenth century and the wonders wrought in that time will pay no greater tribute to the World's Columbian Exposition than they will to the public spirit of the people of Chicago which made the glories of the Exposition possible.

THE STATE BUILDINGS AND EXHIBITS.

One special feature of the World's Fair was the exhibits made by the several States and foreign governments. Many of the States erected handsome buildings and were represented by boards of State Commissioners; the foreign States also, or a great number of them, had buildings of their own, where they entertained visitors and dispensed the hospitality of their respective governments. Many States neglected the opportunity offered and failed to erect State buildings or send State Commissioners to the Fair. It is safe to say, however, that another such chance will not be neglected.

A brief mention of the several State and foreign buildings and the exhibits made should not be neglected in a work of this character.

ALABAMA

Had no State building and was not represented by a State Commission. The Legislature of the State refused to make an appropriation for World's Fair purposes, and while there was an effort made to raise funds by private subscription, want of interest resulted in a complete failure.

ARKANSAS

Had a neat building not far from that of Utah. In design it followed classic models, the French "Rococo" style of architecture of the early days, Arkansas being originally settled by the French. The exterior was of plaster and ornamental staff work, tinted in light colors. The interior was tinted and the ornamentation, brought out in gold, gave it a splendid effect. The size of the building was 66x92 feet. From a large circular verandah, which ran the width of the building, an elliptical entrance opened into a rotunda 30x30 feet in diameter, lighted by a central dome. In the center of the rotunda was a beautiful fountain. Surrounding the rotunda were numerous rooms on the ground floor, used as offices and exhibit rooms. A large assembly hall in the rear was reached by a broad hall

leading from the rotunda, opposite the main entrance. The upper story was used for parlors for men and women, a library and private office rooms.

This building was designed by a woman, Mrs. Jean Douglass, of Little Rock, and cost $18,000.

CALIFORNIA,

As was to be expected, surpassed almost every other State in the size of her building. Next to Illinois it was by far the largest State building on the grounds. It was 144x435 feet. It followed in style of architecture the old California Mission buildings. The exterior was plain plaster, artificially seamed and cracked to give it the semblance of age, and the recessed entrances gave it the appearance of having the immense solid walls characteristic of the old buildings of which it was such a splendid counterfeit. It was what may be termed a composite building; that is, it embraced in its divers portions representations of several buildings. The south front was a reproduction of the old church at San Diego, the main tower being an exact likeness of the old church tower.

The California building was put to an entirely different use from that of nearly all other State buildings. It was not what might be termed a club house, a term more nearly describing the use to which many other State buildings were put than anything else.

This building was devoted exclusively to the display of the wonderful products of the rich Golden State. Almost every county had a pavilion in the building in charge of one or more representatives from the county where the particular products of that section of the State were shown. To describe any portion of these exhibits would be a task too arduous for a chronicler who did not devote months instead of days to examining them. The interior of the building, like the structures it was intended to represent, was severely plain. On the top was an immense roof garden, reached by two pairs of elevators, in the towers on either side of the main entrance. Visitors from Utah were especially welcome in the California building, Secretary Judkins always being glad to receive Utonians.

COLORADO'S

Was what is termed Spanish renaissance in the style of architecture, the exterior being staff, painted white; two slender Spanish towers, about 100 feet high, on either side of the main entrance. It was covered with the old-fashioned red Spanish tiles, which added greatly to the beauty of the structure. In size it was 125x45 feet. The interior was handsomely

finished in onyx. Convenient rooms for the officials in charge and for the accommodation of visitors were abundant. It was admirably arranged for entertaining visitors.

CONNECTICUT,

Like most of the New England States, followed the Colonial style of architecture in the erection of the State building. It represented an old colonial residence, and its interior arrangement and decorations were all decidedly old-fashioned. Most of the furniture dated back to the days before the Revolutionary war. President Woodruff, when he visited the Fair, was entertained in this building by the Executive Commissioner of Connecticut.

DELAWARE

Had a beautiful building, constructed entirely of the native woods of the State. It was 58x60 feet. It was furnished in the real old Colonial style, and contained many interesting relics of the early days. A model of the old Christ Church of Wilmington was shown. This old building was erected over one hundred years ago, of heart pine, and was never painted, yet it is said to be in a splendid state of preservation.

FLORIDA

Had considerable trouble about being represented at the Fair. The State refused to make an appropriation, the Governor using his influence against it; but a number of public-spirited citizens determined that the State should not only be represented, but that it should have a State building, so they raised the necessary funds, and erected a miniature representation of old Fort Marion, at St. Augustine, the oldest fortification on the American continent, and is said to be the only example of medieval fortifications in America. The interior of the building represented an open court, which was planted with tropical plants. It was a peculiar-looking structure, yet it was one that attracted many visitors. President Jackson, of the State Board, was a very enterprising man, and despite the fact that he met with strong opposition at home, and the Governor of his State tried to have the Exposition authorities refuse to recognize him as a representative of Florida, he held his own, and made a splendid showing of the resources of his State.

GEORGIA

Was one of the States that neglected to vote an appropriation, and there was no effort made to have the State represented.



VIEW OF GARFIELD BEACH AND GREAT SALT LAKE, LOOKING NORTHEAST FROM THE CAVE, ON THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

IDAHO

Was a near neighbor of Utah, and the building erected by Commissioner Wells was one of the unique features of the Exposition. Idaho claims the distinction of being the Switzerland of America, therefore the Swiss style of architecture was selected for the building. It was erected of logs, on a foundation of basaltic rock and lava. All of the material used in the construction of the building was sent from Idaho to Chicago. The outside dimensions were 70x90 feet. The main entrance was through a stone archway, 10x35 feet, which led to the main hall on the ground floor, 16x35 feet. In the main hall was an immense stone fire-place, with a log mantel. The main reception-room, on the second floor, represented a hunter's cabin, with a fire-place, the andirons of which were two immense bear traps. The decorations all through the building were decidedly Western in character, and very appropriate for it. Few States could boast of a building that was more attractive than Idaho's famous structure.

ILLINOIS,

As was to be expected, erected the largest and most pretentious State building. The State of Illinois was, in a measure, regarded as the host of the Exposition, and it was proper that the State should make such an appropriation and erect such a building as would enable her to perform in a creditable manner the duties of that position. The building was erected on a high terrace, in one of the most beautiful parts of the park and the south or main entrance faced the delightful water-way which extended nearly a mile to the south, along the western shore of the famous wooded island. The general dimensions were 160x450 feet. It resembled in many particulars the State capitol at Springfield; especially was this true of the great dome in the center, seventy-two feet in diameter and 235 feet high.

A memorial hall at the northern end of the building was a fire-proof structure, in which were exhibited numerous trophies of war, and was perhaps the most interesting feature of the numerous exhibits, yet as a whole the exhibits were probably the best arranged of those of any State building exhibit on the grounds, and from a careful study of the showing made in the building one could probably gather better and more reliable information of the resources of the State than was possible in any other State building. One-tenth of the space in this immense building was devoted to an exhibit prepared by the Board of Lady Managers of the State.

The educational exhibit in the Illinois building was by far the best of the kind to be found at the exhibition. A careful description of the building and its contents would fill a large book and be very interesting reading.

The members of the Illinois State Board were very earnest in their desire to extend the hospitality of the State to all comers. The most cordial relations existed between Illinois and Utah.

INDIANA

Erected a large, attractive, convenient and comfortable State building. It was located just north of the Woman's building, and from its broad eastern verandah the weary visitor could enjoy a view of the wooded island, the lagoons and nearly all the principal buildings on the grounds. In size it was 53x152 feet, three stories high. Two massive towers on either side of the main entrance were constructed of oolitic limestone, brought from the Indiana quarries, and the main part of the building was covered with staff, colored to match the stonework, which gave it a very massive appearance. Inside the finish was very beautiful; native hard woods from the State, being used in great profusion, and the combinations as to color and design were very artistic. Convenient rooms for the officers and for the accommodation of visitors abounded. The building cost $75,000. The Indiana people were frequent callers at the Utah building, and representatives of Utah were frequently seen making themselves comfortable around the Indiana home. Commissioner Havens was an ideal host.

IOWA

Incorporated a permanent building belonging to Jackson Park, known as the "Shelter," in its State building. In other words, it added a staff structure to the beautiful stone building erected by the Park Commissioners and converted the whole, for the time being, into a State building. In style of architecture it represented a French chateau and was 60x100 feet in size. Iowa could boast of perhaps the most beautiful inside decorations of any State building. The main hall was "frescoed" with the native grains and grasses of the State, and the designs which were worked out with a wonderful exactness as to detail, were really beautiful as works of art, aside from their unique character. The wonderful resources of the State were told in beautiful "picture-writing," wrought in the products of the soil. Iowa was a near neighbor of Utah, and

President Crosby, of the State Board, out of the fatherly kindness of his heart, was always glad to lend a helping hand to young Utah.

KANSAS

Possessed as interesting a building as any of the Western States. No special attempt was made in the way of architecture, the ground plan being somewhat irregular and the outward appearance of the structure rather plain. The ground area covered was 135x138 feet. Comfortable rooms for the accommodation of visitors were provided, but there was no attempt at artistic arrangement as to inside finish. A large elliptical glass dome supplied light to the main exhibit hall, wherein were displayed the products of the soil. The main feature of the Kansas building, and one that attracted an unusual number of visitors, was the natural history display, which, in the number and variety of specimens, was superior to that of any other State, or the exhibit of the same character made by the United States Government. The mounted specimens of the wild animals of the plains were wonderfully life-like, and in this particular also surpassed any exhibit of any other State or country.

KENTUCKY

Was a near neighbor to Utah, and it being the native State of Governor West, naturally Utah would be specially interested. The State building was of the Southern Colonial style and was intended to represent the better class of old Kentucky homesteads. The building was 75x90 feet, two stories high. It was elegantly finished inside, the walls being hard finish and the woodwork native hardwood. One feature that was highly appreciated by all who became familiar with it, was the Southern kitchen, presided over by an old "auntie," who was a decided expert in the culinary department. Outside, on the grounds facing the Utah building, was a statue of Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky, facing one of Brigham Young, the pioneer of Utah.

Secretary Carlisle, a native of Kentucky and a personal friend of Governor West, used to call upon Utah and make friendly visits during his stay at the Exposition.

LOUISIANA

Followed the old Colonial style of architecture and erected a very neat, home-like building, 66x56 feet square, two stories high, with broad piazzas, characteristic of a Southern plantation home. The inside finish was in the native woods of the State, principally cypress and white pine. A

large room on the second floor was used to exhibit certain interesting historical relics and the numerous products of the State.

MAINE

Had a beautiful building, octagonal in shape, the lower story of which was built of grey granite, brought from the quarries of the State. The upper story was covered with staff in imitation of stonework. The inside finish was in native hardwood. It was one of the neatest State buildings on the grounds.

MARYLAND

Erected a large, commodious building, handsome in outward appearance and beautiful in interior finish. Maryland was a near neighbor to Utah and the two households were very neighborly, visiting one another frequently. A roof garden on the top of this building was one of the favorite places to view the panorama of the Fair grounds.

MASSACHUSETTS

Not only followed the New England Colonial style, but selected a famous historical structure as a model for the State building. John Hancock's residence was reproduced with an exactness as to detail, both of the building and grounds, that was said to be a perfect copy of the original. This building was supplied with old furniture, rare in style and of great interest in a historical way. The cradle in which two Presidents of the United States were rocked in infancy was among the more precious relics. Old documents, around which both history and tradition had woven interesting stories, adorned the walls and held the visitor spell-bound. Hospitality was one of the characteristics especially noticeable on entering this interesting home. The representatives of the State never neglected an opportunity to impress upon the stranger within their gates that he was most cordially welcome. Utah and Massachusetts became acquainted at the outset and the acquaintance ripened into friendship of an enduring character.

MICHIGAN

Was one of the intimate neighbors of Utah during the Exposition. The State erected a beautiful building, 100x140 feet, three stories high. The Michigan people were especially noted for their hospitality. When the representatives of the States passed an order that all State buildings should be closed at six o'clock each evening, Michigan asked to be excepted from the rule, because of a provision in the law of the State

requiring that the building should be kept open at all hours of the day and night for the accommodation of visitors, and the request was granted. Secretary Stevens and wife were always pleased when callers dropped in during the evening, and took pleasure in the numerous impromptu entertainments which they gave so frequently.

MINNESOTA

Followed the Italian renaissance style of architecture in her State building. The roof was of Spanish tile: It was two stories high, with mezzaine story in the rear. In size it was 78x91 feet, with the main entrance on the south. The inside decorations, like those of Utah, were mainly the work of the women of the State, and presented a beautiful effect. On entering the building one beheld a sculptured group, symbolizing the legend of Minnehaha and Hiawatha. The woodwork was all in native pine.

MISSISSIPPI

Neglected to make an appropriation or appoint a State Board, hence the State was not represented.

MISSOURI

Was a near neighbor to Utah, and the State erected a very handsome building. It was square, with a quarter circle taken out of the southeast corner to correspond with the juncture of the two avenues on which it faced. The main entrance was constructed of cut stone, brought from the famous quarries at Warrensburg, Missouri. To use the expression of the popular representative of the State, Hon. J. K. Gwynn, the latch-string of the Missouri building was always out, and as it was the desire of the State that the building should be used as a club house for the purpose of entertaining visitors, the officials did all in their power to carry out the intent of the State Legislature when it appropriated money for the express object of erecting a building and entertaining guests. Utah and Missouri were among the "early settlers" on the World's Fair grounds, and under the protecting care of this great State, together with that of Pennsylvania and New York, Utah secured many favors which never could have been attained otherwise.

MONTANA

Was the next-door neighbor of Utah at the World's Columbian Exposition, and the two households maintained the most cordial relations with each other during the time of the Fair. The building was in the Romanesque

style of architecture, one story high, 62x113 feet. Inside the building was handsomely finished with native woods. The main entrance was very imposing, being a large arched way with a marble floor, flanked with beautiful columns, which supported a magnificent ceiling, gilded with gold and silver. Montana was also the next-door neighbor of Utah in the Mines and Mining building, the gold and silver life-size statue of Miss Ada Rehan being one of the great attractions of the Fair in the Montana mining pavilion.

NEBRASKA

Followed classical lines, after the Corinthian order of architecture, in her State building. It was very neat in appearance, and a credit to the State. Inside, it was divided into numerous rooms, for the officials in charge, and for the accommodation of the public a large exhibit hall, 60x70, on the ground floor, was provided. In this room the decorations of grains and grasses from the State were very beautiful. The art exhibit, on the second floor, under charge of the Ladies' Board, was especially attractive.

NEVADA

Had no State building, because the Legislature did not make an appropriation until March, 1893; but the State was well represented by Hon. J. A. Yarrington, who made up for lost time by being here, there and everywhere at the same time, almost. The State's exhibits were located in the Mining and Agricultural buildings. The exhibit in the Agricultural building was next to that of Utah, and the showing made was especially attractive. In the Mining building Nevada exhibited specimens of rock showing the famous prehistoric footprints found in that State, which attracted thousands of visitors daily.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Rivals Idaho as the Switzerland of America, and the State building, like that of Idaho, was after the Swiss style of architecture, being a Swiss cottage, 53x84. An interesting feature of the New Hampshire building was a large relief map of the State, on the second floor, surrounded with panoramic views of the principal places of interest to be found within her borders. Broad, old-fashioned fire-places in the rooms set apart for guests, gave this building a cosy, home-like appearance, so attractive to visitors that they were loth to depart.

NEW JERSEY,

Like several other States, selected a historic edifice as the model for her building. Every student of Revolutionary history was especially inter-

ested in the building which served Washington as headquarters during the winter of 1779-80, at Morristown, New Jersey. Washington's residence during that memorable period was reproduced by the New Jersey Commission, in the structure they erected for their State. It was one of the most attractive and interesting State buildings on the grounds.

NEW YORK,

City and State, were the rivals of Chicago and Illinois in the great contest for the location of the Exposition. New York lost, but that did not prevent her taking part in the great Fair. Aside from Illinois, New York made the largest appropriation of any State in the Union for the Exposition the amount being $600,000.

Donald McNaughton, the Executive Commissioner of New York, took a special interest in Utah at the outset. This was due to the fact that the only friend of his boyhood left on earth was Mr. H. E. Gibson, of Ogden, Utah. All his relatives and friends had passed away; and as a favor to his boyhood companion, he took pleasure in helping Utah at the Exposition. On more than one occasion, during the struggle to have exhibits placed before the opening of the Exposition, and when attempts were made to crowd Utah aside unjustly, the influence of the great State of New York was a very potent factor. Mr. McNaughton was one of the promotors of the organization of States, and insisted that every State and Territory should be granted equal favors. He died suddenly, before the Exposition closed, and the States represented at the Fair, in recognition of his sterling worth, sent his remains home to New York on a special train, accompanied by a committee. He was one of the inaugurators of the movement for a specially low rate of fare from the Far West to the Exposition, which resulted in Utah people securing a round-trip rate of $32.

The New York building cost $150,000. The design was that of a huge summer house. It was three stories high. Large Italian vases, filled with bay trees, gave the building, together with its other characteristics, the air of a Pompeiian house. Its general dimensions were 160x 105 feet square, and the height, from the foundation to the cornice, was 57 feet.

The great State dining-room, on the second floor, with its gorgeous appointments, frescoed decorations and carved work, was the handsomest room to be found in any building on the grounds. Some of the rooms were fitted up with old Dutch furniture, worth its weight in gold on account of its rareness and associations. The building was illuminated by 2000 electric



THE DOUBLE CIRCLE, ON LINE OF RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY.

lights, and at night was one of the most beautiful sights that attracted the eye of the visitor on the grounds. The State spent over $100,000 in entertaining guests during the Fair. The private restaurant maintained for the accommodation of the officials in charge, was thrown open to the representatives of other States.

NORTH CAROLINA

Had no State building, but she was represented by a State Commission and made attractive exhibits in the Agricultural, Horticultural, Mines, Fisheries and Forestry departments.

NORTH DAKOTA

Was another near neighbor of Utah, and the State erected a handsome building, 70x50 feet. A large assembly hall was the main feature of the structure. This was handsomely decorated with numerous jars of wheat, the chief product of the fertile lands of the State. North Dakota also made a special feature of her educational exhibit, which was pronounced the best of any State west of the Mississippi.

OHIO

Followed the Colonial style in her building, which was one of the most attractive on the grounds. A special feature of the Ohio building was the interior finish and furnishing. Each of the large cities of the State was allowed the privilege of finishing and furnishing a room, and the result was a very handsome building inside. Large manufacturing establishments vied with one another in beauty of design and workmanship for interior finish and furniture.

OREGON

Had no building, although the Legislature made a large appropriation. The State Board refused to erect a building until it was too late, and then realized that a great mistake had been made, because very few people knew, or ever will know, that the great State of Oregon was represented at the Fair.

PENNSYLVANIA

Is one of the great States of the Union, and this was very apparent when one viewed the magnificent State building which she erected at Chicago in 1893. It was one of the most beautiful as well as substantial buildings erected by any State. It was built of Philadelphia pressed brick and covered with American tin, also from Philadelphia. The style of

architecture was, of course, Colonial, but the front part, including the tower, was an exact reproduction of the old Independence Hall, and just in front of the main entrance, inside of the building, guarded by two stalwart Philadelphia policemen, swung the old Independence bell. The inside finish and furniture were in keeping with the general character of the building. Spacious rooms for the Governor and press representatives were provided on the second floor. The main reception-room on the lower floor was a roomy apartment. Numerous interesting relics of Revolutionary times were to be found scattered through the rooms.

Executive Commissioner Farquhar was the president of the National Organization of State Executive Officers, an organization formed by the States for the mutual protection of one another. He had a way about him which was very effective. On one occasion, when the Collections and Concessions Department of the Exposition undertook to enforce a manifestly unjust order against Utah, an appeal to Mr. Farquhar brought the desired redress in a very few minutes; and on another occasion, when a reasonable request was made of the Exposition authorities on the part of the States, which was refused, he issued an order for every State building and exhibit to be closed until the request was granted. The order was never carried out, because the Exposition authorities granted the concession asked for before the hour fixed for the closing order to take effect. He maintained that anything granted to one State must of necessity be allowed to every other State or Territory, and that no favoritism would be tolerated. It was this spirit of fairness on the part of the old and prosperous States, in refusing to accept favors that were not granted to all alike, which resulted in building up and maintaining a fraternal union among the States and Territories during the Exposition.

RHODE ISLAND,

Although the smallest State in the Union, was by no means the least important at the Exposition. Captain Wyman, the executive officer in charge of the Rhode Island exhibits, was well known and a favorite with all the State and foreign representatives at the Fair. The building erected by "Little Rhody" was after the Greek style of architecture, 32x59 feet square, two stories high. It was a very handsome structure, when viewed from the avenue in front, and inside it was arranged so that every inch of space was available. The decorations were handsome and appropriate. Utah and Rhode Island were on the best of terms, visiting back and forth frequently.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Was not represented officially by a State Board, the Legislature refusing to make an appropriation. A few public-spirited citizens raised funds and made an exhibit for the State in the Mining department.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Erected a handsome building, 70x128 feet, two stories high, which was covered with cement made in the State, at Yankton. The inside arrangements were such as to afford visitors a splendid opportunity to become familiar with the products of the State which were there shown. The exhibits prepared by the Woman's Board of this State and shown in the building were very interesting.

TENNESSEE

Had no State building, a fact which the people of the State who visited the Fair generally regretted. Like several other States, Tennessee made a great mistake.

TEXAS.

Thanks to the pluck of the Woman's Board of the State, had a State building. The Legislature failed, on account of a Constitutional prohibition, to make an appropriation to have the State properly represented at the Fair. An effort on the part of a number of leading gentlemen to raise funds by private subscription failed, but the ladies took a hand, secured the money and completed the State building. which had been commenced and abandoned for want of funds. The style of architecture was decidedly Spanish, because, from its foundation, the State has had an unquestionable Spanish tinge. Texas was a near and highly respected neighbor of Utah, and the frequent informal receptions given at the Lone Star building, enlivened with the sweetest music imaginable by native sons and daughters, were always attended by representatives from Utah. Mrs. W. H. Tobin was the only lady member of the organization of State officers. It was under her leadership that Texas was enabled to be represented, and all of the other States delighted to do her honor.

VERMONT

Erected a building radically different in design from any State or foreign building at the Exposition. It was decidedly Pompeiian in style. On the right and left of the main entrance arose two columns, on which were allegorical figures representing agriculture and quarrying, the two principal industries of the State. The entrance led through a columned portico

into a court-yard, on the right and left of which were covered porches with broad seats. In the center of the court was a handsome fountain, carved from the marble brought from quarries of the State. Marble was extensively used throughout the building and the coloring, both in shade and designs employed, was pronouncedly Pompeiian in style.

VIRGINIA,

As was to be expected, selected the Mount Vernon mansion, the home of Washington, as the model for her State building, and this noted residence was reproduced in every detail, even to the "cat-hole" in the door for Madame Washington's favorite pussy to come and go when it pleased. On account of the special historic character of the building and the proverbial hospitality of the representatives of the State in charge, this building was always thronged with visitors. Virginia was a near neighbor of Utah, and the relations of this, one of the oldest States, and the young sister soon to be admitted into the sacred precincts of the Union, was very cordial. Dr. Apperson, the executive officer, had the greatest regard for Utah, as he did for all of the Territories, and like all of the other older States, would always insist that the Territories be granted the same rights and privileges as the States.

WASHINGTON

Erected a building which was accounted one of the wonders of the World's Fair. It was built of logs, of such gigantic size that visitors were at a loss to understand how they could be transported from the Pacific Coast, over 2000 miles, to Chicago. Timbers 8 feet in diameter and 127 feet long are not to be found in every lumber-yard, or around any saw-mill save in the Western pine reserves. These immense balks were squared on three sides, and enough lumber was taken from each one, in slabs, to erect a large, comfortable dwelling house. The great flag-pole in front of the Washington building was 208 feet above the ground, and was cut from one tree, being 236 feet in length. Inside, the building was very handsome. As all of the material used was lumber and logs from the State, and the finish in the natural grain of the wood, nothing could have been more in harmony with the general style of the building, or better represent the principal product of Washington. The lumber contained in the logs used in the construction of the Washington building was worth over $50,000. The agricultural and mineral exhibits were very attractive. The largest single specimen of coal on the Fair grounds was exhibited here, and was taken from the coal mines of the State.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Just across the avenue from Utah, south, was the West Virginia building. It was decidedly the best put up structure on the grounds. Nothing about it was slighted. It was intended to represent a typical West Virginia residence. All of the material used was brought from the State, and when completed it was a perfect dwelling, and would have well served that purpose. Utah and West Virginia became acquainted at the outset, and the two households were very intimate during the whole season.

WISCONSIN

Erected a very substantial building, using native stone and pressed brick. The roof was covered with dimension shingles. It occupied a ground area of 80x90 feet. The interior was finished entirely with hard wood, oiled. The floor of the main room on the ground floor was tiled. Like West Virginia, Wisconsin erected a very enduring structure. A very attractive feature of it was a large stained-glass window, presented by the city of West Superior, which was really a work of art. For convenience, all things considered, Wisconsin was entitled to the medal had one been awarded.

WYOMING

Intended to have a building. The plans were prepared, and all the arrangements made to erect it, but the Commissioners suddenly came to the conclusion that it would be a waste of money, and gave it up, only to regret their action very much when it was too late to correct their mistake. Of all the people who visited the Fair, very few knew that Wyoming was represented.

ALASKA.

The United States Government took charge of the Alaskan exhibit. The Territory had no building, and was not represented by a Territorial Commission.

ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO AND OKLAHOMA

Erected a joint building. Utah was invited to join the "happy family," but the Utah Commission, after due deliberation, thought best for Utah to have a separate building of her own. She was the only Territory that ranked with the States in this particular. The joint building of these Territories was not far from the Utah headquarters. It was a neat, attractive structure, and as each Territory had separate apartments, the arrangement proved very satisfactory. The relations of the three Territories and Utah were very cordial.

THE FOREIGN REPRESENTATION.

Fifty-two foreign countries took part in the World's Columbian Exposition, and expended over $6,000,000. The exhibit made by Utah was of peculiar interest to those from abroad, for two reasons: Mining and irrigation, the two features in which Utah excelled, attracted the representatives of foreign governments, who were charged with the duty of making special reports on matters which would be a practical benefit to the people whom they represented.

A brief reference to the several countries outside of the United States is given here, because the Utah exhibit, more than that of any other State or Territory, was made the subject of special investigation on the part of foreign government representatives. And as this work is intended to be a permanent record of the great Exposition, for the benefit of Utah people, it would not be complete without some reference to the exhibits of the foreign countries which aided in making the World's Columbian Exposition the success it was.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine Republic made a most remarkable exhibit in a majority of the great departments. The one in the Agricultural building was, perhaps, the most interesting. At the Paris Exposition, Argentine made an exhibit which was considered among the best agricultural displays. That at Chicago, however, was a far superior one. In the Mines and Mining building over 5000 different specimens of minerals were shown, and at the close of the Exposition Utah secured a number of choice samples from the collection. The forestry exhibit from this far-off country was very excellent, indeed. In the Horticultural, Manufacturers', Transportation, Ethnology and Fine Arts departments were to be found exhibits from Argentine.

AUSTRIA.

Austria made a splendid showing at the Exposition. This government was among the first to accept the invitation to participate in the World's Fair, and the Commission having the matter in charge did everything possible to make a creditable display. Perhaps the principal

showing made was in the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts departments. In the great Manufacturers' building one of the most attractive pavilions was that of Austria. This country was also represented in the departments of Electricity, Agriculture and Forestry. Austria proper alone took part in the Exposition, Hungary declining the invitation. Over 275,000 florins was expended by the government, while individual exhibitors spent, including the cost of the exhibits, over three times as much more.

BELGIUM

Was one of the countries that attracted a great deal of attention. The principal exhibit was in the Manufacturers' building, where the Belgian pavilion covered a space of 4500 square feet. All of the woodwork of this pavilion was made in Belgium and brought to Chicago in sections. Some of the special features of this exhibit were the handsome art bronze works and the mammoth crystal glass plates from Chavleroi. In the Art department were to be seen contributions from over 200 Belgian artists, and they were by no means the least attractive part of the Art building. Belgium was represented in the Manufacturers', Liberal Arts, Agricultural, Horticultural, Machinery and Transportation departments.

BRAZIL.

Brazil erected a very handsome building at Chicago, in 1893. In form it resembled a Greek cross. and the style of architecture was pure French renaissance. It was built on a peninsula which extended into one of the lagoons at the north end of the grounds. On the roof was a garden, or promenade, around which were placed beautiful specimens of the flora of the Republic of Brazil. From this tropical garden a delightful view of the grounds could be obtained. Brazil was represented in most of the great departments of the Exposition. In the Mining building the Brazilian pavilion was a very handsome affair. It was just across the avenue from Utah, and, owing to the fact that Utah's mining chief, Don Maguire, often assisted, by his advice and counsel, in the arrangement of the Brazilian mining exhibit, Utah and Brazil became fast friends, and at the close of the Exposition, in the distribution of choice specimens from the mines of that country, Utah was well remembered. The coffee exhibit made by Brazil was probably the largest and best-arranged of this product made at the Fair. Free coffee was served there every day, and if every visitor to the Exposition did not get a fragrant cup of the delicious decoction, it was because of a failure to visit Brazil's quarters. Brazil expended over $600,000 on her exhibit.



THOUSAND-MILE TREE (1,000 MILES FROM OMAHA), WEBER CANYON, UTAH, ON THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

BRITISH GUIANA.

By far the wildest and most picturesque scenes in the Agricultural building were in the pavilion and exhibit of British Guiana. Stuffed jaguars, pumas, alligators and wildcats, crouching among the natural products of the country, formed its decorations. Specimens of the woods of the country formed the principal part of this exhibit. When asked what kind of wood his country produced, Commissioner Quelch responded with a long list of names, and ended by saying: "Besides these, we have hoolooballi, tonka bean, locust, white and yellow stain-wood, and towranero." As "locust" was the only familiar name mentioned, the inquirer was convinced that the country was great on wood, especially as the Commissioner remarked that the woods were full of it.

BULGARIA.

Bulgaria did not make a very extensive exhibit, but it was a valuable one, what there was of it. It was displayed in a small corner in the Agricultural building, and consisted, principally, of the ottar of roses, valued at $100,000. For the space occupied, this was by far the most valuable exhibit in the Agricultural building.

CANADA.

The Canadian building at the World's Fair was by no means an elaborate affair in architectural design, yet it was a structure that attracted a great deal of attention. It covered 6000 square feet of ground space and cost over $30,000. It was built by the Dominion Government, but was divided into apartments for all of the provinces. The provincial governments provided the means for finishing and furnishing the respective sections. Native woods, highly polished, were used for the inside finish. The exhibits from Canada were distributed among the several departments, in all of which the Canadian people were represented.

CAPE COLONY.

None of the dependencies of Great Britain made a more interesting exhibit than that of Cape Colony. While this colony was represented in a number of the departments, the principal showing and the one which attracted the most attention, was in the Mines and Mining building. It was a model of the great Kimberly diamond mine. The court, or pavilion, was a handsome structure, but instead of being open to admit visitors, as was the case with other pavilions, this one was cased up with

plate glass so that spectators could look in and see the process of mining for diamonds in actual operation. At one end was a working model of the mine on a large scale. Three powerful Zulu men served the mine and dug up the blue diamond ground, which was elevated to the washers, and finally, after passing through several machines, the gravel remaining was dumped on a table, where an expert carefully sorted it over, picking out the diamonds to the great delight of the spectators, who swarmed around outside the plate-glass wall. From the sorting-room they were taken to another apartment. where they were carefully examined and classified, those of the first water being placed by themselves, and so on until the lowest grade was reached. The best diamonds were sent to the polishing room, where a limited number were cut and polished, so that visitors could witness this interesting process also. While Utah and Cape Colony were on the best terms, circumstances were such that at the close of the Fair, Chief Maguire was not able to secure an exchange of specimens with the Colonial representatives who had charge of the diamond exhibit.

CEYLON.

Ceylon made a very attractive showing at Chicago in '93. In nearly all of the great departments this interesting people were represented by unique specimens of their handiwork. More interest centered in and around the Ceylon building than in the general exhibits. As the material for the Ceylon building, all of which was imported from that distant land, was first unloaded on the Utah grounds, in front of the Utah building at Jackson Park, the representatives of Utah and Ceylon became quite well acquainted. The building was one that was much observed by visitors. All of the timbers were framed at home before being sent to the United States, and most of them were handsomely carved. It was designated as a court, and was built after a native style of architecture, known as the Dravidian. This was especially the case in regard to the columns, which were after those adopted by the Singhalese in their ancient temples erected throughout Ceylon. This character of building, or, rather, the carved decorations, belongs to the ruins of two very ancient capitals which flourished between 543 B. C. and 1235 A. D. Space will not permit a full description of this intensely interesting building. Its whole exterior was framed of satin-wood, ornamented with Kandyan scroll-work. Inside this structure many interesting objects engaged the attention and curiosity of the visitors, among which was a colossal figure of Buddha.

CHILI.

Chili was not represented by a Government Commission or display. The English Nitrate Company of Chili made a showing in the Mining building of nitrate, from the beds owned by that corporation, and its beneficial effect as a fertiiizer was shown in the Agricultural and Horticultural departments.

COLOMBIA.

The Republic of Colombia was among the first of the South American countries to accept the invitation to be present and participate in the celebration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. The Commissioners erected a handsome building, wherein a display of the natural products of the country was made. Like all of the other South American countries, hospitality in the broadest sense of the term was displayed by the officials who represented Colombia. The exhibits made by this interesting country, in all of the other departments, were very attractive.

COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica erected a handsome building, of the Doric style of architecture, 103x60 feet, two stories high. Many things of a very interesting character were shown in this building. The government of Costa Rica manifested a special concern in the World's Columbian Exposition from the first, and made pleasing and enticing displays in all of the great departments of the Fair.

CUBA.

The exhibit of this country was made in the Agricultural department, and was what may be termed a collective exhibit. It consisted principally of sugar, tobacco, spices and dye-stuffs. Cuba was represented by the Chamber of Commerce of Havana, Don Rosendo Fernandez being the delegate of the chamber who had charge of the exhibit.

CURACOA.

Under this general head the islands of Curacoa, Aruba, Bonaire and Little Curacoa, a part of the Dutch West Indies, made a collective exhibit, which was very interesting. The principal articles shown were salt, phosphates, liquor, shells, sponges and other marine growths, native furniture, pottery, fishing boats, leather, wax goods, snuff, licorice, agricul tural products, gold, silver and copper, together with ancient works of art belonging to the Caribs. These islands, small in area, are situated in

the Caribbean sea, off the coast of Venezuela, and have been owned in succession by the Spanish, English and Dutch, the last-named being now in possession.

DENMARK.

The Danish exhibit was principally located in the Manufacturers' and Agricultural building and in the Art Palace. The exhibit in the Manufacturers' building was by far the finest and most extensive ever made by the people of Denmark at a foreign exhibition. The pavilion erected for the accommodation of the exhibit in the Manufacturers' building was one of the handsomest in that great structure, containing a magnificent showing of the artistic work of the Danes. There was an exact reproduction of a room in the house of Hans Andersen. Included in the Danish exhibit were the Icelandic sages bearing on the early discoveries of the Norsemen and the stories of their trips to Vineland and North America. These sages are entitled, Codex Fluteyensis, and in order to secure these valuable manuscripts the United States Government stipulated that they should be returned by a United States man-of-war, and that, in case of total loss, $20,000 would be paid for them.

ECUADOR.

The Republic of Ecuador made a collective exhibit in the Agricultural building, which abounded with specimens of the products of the soil, such as cocoa, coffee, tobacco, cotton, sugar cane, aniseed, wheat, corn, rice, etc., while from the forests samples of over 500 kinds of wood, valuable for furniture and constructive purposes, were shown. The Toquilla straw, from which the inimitable hats, erroneously known as Panama hats, are made, was exhibited among the natural products of the country. In the mineral department of this exhibit was shown a great abundance of mineral specimens, which clearly demonstrated the wonderful wealth of Ecuador. The native industries, such as the manufacture of hats, refined sugars, rope, cords, etc., made from the sisal plant, liquors of all kinds, silk, wool and cotton goods, leather, saddlery, iron founding, in fact, a full line of the native-manufactured products, were on exhibition, and they were of that character which at once impressed the visitors with the progress and enterprise of this, one of the most progressive countries on the South American continent. Works of art, paintings and sculpture from the noted artists of the republic were shown in profusion. In the department of Antiquities were many articles of special interest. Most of the works of distinguished Ecuadorian authors

and writers were to be seen, among which were several works by that noted educator of his people, as well as statesman, Dr. Luis Cordero, President of the Republic.

FRANCE.

It was to be expected that France would take an active part in the World's Columbian Exposition. Early in 1892 the government of France appropriated 4,000,000 francs, to be used in making an exhibit for the French people at Chicago. Soon after the organization of the Commission at home, there was such a demand for space by the people who wished to send exhibits to the World's Fair that the government was obliged to ask for more room, which it was impossible for the Exposition officials to grant, and for a time it was feared that France would withdraw. The difficulties were adjusted, however, and the final result was that the French exhibit was among the most noted showings made by any foreign country. The French pavilion was at the northern extremity of the grounds and faced Lake Michigan. It covered a floor space 200x100 feet, and was a reproduction, on a small scale, of the Apollo Hall of the Castle of Versailles. It was in this hall that Louis XVI received Benjamin Franklin, Silas Dean and Arthur Lee, the representatives of the thirteen original States, who were sent on a mission to solicit French aid during the Revolution. In a room in the French building, known as the Lafayette room, was a priceless collection of relics of the days of the American Revolution, and other articles closely associated with the life and history of this distinguished Frenchman. This collection was sent by the government, accompanied by a detachment of French marines, who guarded it day and night. Admission to this apartment could only be obtained by card, issued by the Chief Commissioner in charge. Utah was especially favored in this particular by a special invitation, which enabled any citizen of the Territory, when accompanied by a representative of the Utah Commission, to visit and inspect the contents of this room at any time. Several things were here exhibited that had belonged to Washington, among which was a pair of pistols, carried by him during the Revolutionary war. They were somewhat out of date as to pattern, yet they were as bright and apparently in as good order as the day they left the shop of the maker. They were given to Lafayette by Washington, in his will. Portraits of Washington and his wife, locks of their hair, together with little keepsakes and mementoes of other distinguished citizens of the early days of the United States, were on exhibition. The gold casket

given to Lafayette by the French people, which was valued at $125,000, was the center of attraction. A large case which contained swords, medals, vases of gold and silver, and other tokens of esteem, presented to Lafayette by this and his own government, was an object of great interest. The exhibit made by the city of Paris was of peculiar concern to all who entertained views on municipal government, because there is no city in the world that spends more money for the welfare of its citizens than Paris. Every department was represented, schools, asylums, hospitals, prisons, public works, in fact, everything connected with a well-regulated city government was there for inspection. One attraction of special interest in this part of the French exhibit was Dr. Bertillon's system of detecting criminals, said to be the most complete and thorough ever devised for this purpose. In all of the great departments, France was represented. Every inch of space possible for the Commissioners of France to obtain was filled with the choicest products of the arts and industries of this wonderful people. So great was the number of art works, such as paintings and sculpture, presented, that less than one-third of the number were accepted. Nothing that could not come up to a very high standard was even considered, and none but the best remaining, after passing a most rigid and critical examination, was sent over. In the department of Liberal Arts and Manufactures was what may be termed the great display of France. The pavilion which contained this exhibit was a thing of beauty in itself. Laces and fabrics of all kinds, and dresses ranging from $1000 to $25,000 in value, were displayed in profusion, so bewildering as to turn the head of any woman, and men, even, were lost in admiration of the exquisite creations. It would be a much easier task to mention what was not shown in the French exhibit, in the Manufacturers' building, than to describe even a portion of what was to be seen there. The total value of the goods displayed by the French people at the World's Fair was over $10,000,000.

GERMANY.

It is said that the failure of Germany to make what was considered a creditable exhibit at the Centennial Exposition, induced the German people to resolve that no effort should be spared at the World's Columbian Exposition to make a showing that would, at least, impress the people of the United States with the fact that the Germans could do something worthy of consideration in the way of an artistic and industrial display when they tried. No foreign building was so thoroughly representative of the country as that of Germany. It was said to be due to the

enterprising citizens of Berlin that such a splendid structure as the German Imperial building was erected. Money and material in great abundance were contributed, so that the "Deutsche Haus" certainly was a credit to Teutonia. With the exception of the staff work, all of the material was brought from the Fatherland, and it was framed and carved into shape by native mechanics before it was placed on board ship. In style of architecture it was Gothic, German renaissance, combined with the modern styles of German architecture. The main building was 130x112 feet, two stories high in the main, while some portions were three stories. In front was a tower, 105 feet high. The dome of the tower was in the Byzantine style. The outer walls were of massive appearance, and were decorated with scenes in the style used in Muenchen and Nuremburg, representing masterworks of the German art of bronze founding. The entire main front was of a light color, broken by reliefs similar to those on the Tucherhaus, on Friedrickstrasse, in Berlin. The interior decorations were strictly German in style, and some of the rooms were surpassingly beautiful. Many things were displayed in the Imperial building that were of great interest to the visitors. In the tower was a chime of bells of more than ordinary sweetness of tone, which pealed forth at frequent intervals during the day. Germany and Utah were on visiting terms during the Fair. Commissioner Wermuth was especially interested in the Utah mining and irrigation displays, and detailed experts to examine and make special reports on the Utah exhibit for the use of his government, and sent a sugar expert to Utah to make a careful investigation of beet culture and the sugar industry. Germany was represented in all of the departments of the Exposition. In the Mining building a characteristic exhibit was made, showing the wonderful skill of the Germans in iron work of all kinds. The largest and most extensive display made in the Manufacturers' building, by any foreign country, was that of Germany. The pavilion was very striking in appearance. The main entrance was through two immense iron gates, made of wrought iron by German blacksmiths. They were all hand-work, and for beauty of design and finished workmanship surpassed anything of the kind ever attempted by metal workers. Inside of this pavilion could be found specimens of the workman's skill in almost every department of the manufacturing industry of the German Empire. The exhibit of the Royal Saxon China Manufactory, at Meissen, alone, was worth over $500,000. Days could have been spent among the German exhibits in the Manufacturers' building, and yet the visitor would be unable to examine all that he might see of interest. The



Mrs. T. A. Whalen.

Miss Maggie Keogh,
Nat'l Lady Manager and Alternate.

Margaret Blaine Salisbury.

Mrs. A. B. Emery,
National Lady Manager and Alternate.

Mrs. F. B. Hamilton,
Member for Utah National Board Lady Judges.

educational exhibit of Germany was in charge of a special commission of noted educators, who were sent over charged with the special duty of presenting the German educational facilities in their entirety. The women of Germany took a more active part in the World's Columbian Exposition than they ever did in any exposition before, either at home or abroad. The Empress herself, and all of the feminine members of the royal family, prepared articles for the Woman's building. Over 5000 German citizens took part in the Exposition and sent exhibits to Chicago, including the great Krupp gun factory, and the big gun, one of the wonders of the age. The German representation at Chicago was worth more than $10,000,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

"Victoria House" was the official home of the British representatives at the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, in 1893. It was so named by special permission of Queen Victoria, who, from the first, took a personal interest in the great Fair. It represented what is known as the half-timber house, a particular style of architecture that prevailed throughout England during the sixteenth century. The lower portion was principally built of brick and terra cotta, the latter prevailing, the facings being of a beautiful imported red brick. The upper portion was of half-timber construction, in natural oak, with overhanging, projecting gables and a tiled roof. It was a very substantial structure, and of a style peculiar to England, so much so, indeed, that many people who had seen anything of the world could recognize it as the building of Great Britain, without the flag of the empire that floated from the flagstaff in front. Inside, the building was handsomely finished and furnished. English oak, carved in the most artistic manner possible, constituted the main wood-work finish of the rooms. The furniture was of ancient design, after that found in many of the old manor houses of the early days of American discovery. The embossed leather on the walls of one of the rooms was first executed for a ball room at Sandringham, the home of the Prince of Wales. The floors of several rooms were covered with hand-made Axminster carpets. In front of the building was a large group of statuary, in terra cotta, representing America. Great Britain occupied more space at Chicago than she ever did in any foreign exposition. An area of over 500,000 square feet was allotted to the English people, every inch of which was filled. In the Manufacturers' building, the British exhibit was one that attracted a vast amount of attention. The showing made of pottery, glassware, porcelain, furniture, textiles, etc., was something

wonderful. The porcelain and chinaware display was one of the most extensive made by any foreign country. Some of the pieces were of greater value than anything of the kind shown by other exhibitors, with the possible exception of Germany. In the Mining department the exhibit made by England was very interesting. Iron ore, red hematite ore, lead ore, tin ores, coals, alum stone, etc., comprised the principal showing, but as England is noted for its mines, especially of tin and coal, the interest manifested by visitors, particularly those who wished to study the mining methods of Britain for scientific purposes, were afforded a rare opportunity for doing so, as numerous models of mines and mining devices were shown. In all of the departments were to be found specimens of English art and industry. In the Department of Transportation the English locomotive was arranged alongside of the American product. The old engine, "Lord of the Isles," built in 1851, and exhibited by the Great Western Railway Company, was a curiosity. It was still in good working order, but owing to its width of gauge (eight feet), it was a useless piece of machinery, save to illustrate the progress made in railways and railway appliances. The control of the British exhibit was vested in the Council of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, of which the Prince of Wales was president. Sir Henry Wood was Secretary of the Royal Commission, and had practical charge of the exhibit and building. He took a great interest in the exhibit made by Utah, and in compliance with the request of his government to secure data and make reports on the exhibits of the several States, which, in his opinion, would be of special benefit to the inhabitants of the British Empire, he selected Utah, with a few other States and Territories, and required the government experts to examine the Utah exhibit with great care. On one occasion, when some special printed matter was desired for the English Commission, Secretary Wood wrote to the Utah Commission requesting that documents be sent to him, under the seal of the Commission, for the libraries of Edinburgh, Dublin, and the British Museum.

GREECE.

The exhibit made by Greece consisted largely of wines, liquors, figs and raisins. On the whole, it was a very creditable display. The people of Greece, it was said, took more than usual interest in the Exposition, and a great number of people from Athens and other leading cities visited Chicago, in 1893. If some of the ancient citizens of that country

could have dropped down on the World's Fair grounds they doubtless would have been surprised to find a familiar style of architecture so far away from their native land.

GUATEMALA.

Many Americans, or, rather, citizens of the United States, have been accustomed to regard Guatemala as a somewhat uncivilized country, but when some of them visited Chicago, in 1893, strolled into the building erected by the representatives of that country, and met and conversed with the members of the Commission, they changed their minds. The building was 111 feet square, of a style of architecture peculiar to Guatemala, being a mixture of Spanish and ancient Indian styles. In the center was a large court, 33x33 feet square, with a gallery built upon colonnades, of two floors. In the middle of this court was a fountain, and scattered about was a profusion of tropical plants. The grounds surrounding the building represented, as nearly as possible, a corner of a coffee plantation. At the rear was a building where native coffee was served. The exhibits made in the building consisted, in the main, of coffee, dried fruits, native woods, etc., with specimens of the handiwork in stone carving of the ancient inhabitants of the country, which indicated a high state of civilization. The representatives of Guatemala were very hospitable, giving frequent entertainments and receptions.

HAYTI.

Hayti departed from the usual rule in the selection of Commissioners to represent the country at the World's Columbian Exposition, and placed Hon. Frederick Douglass, a citizen of the United States, at the head of her Commission. A handsome building, with a frontage of 126 feet, was erected. It was Greco-Colonial in style and was very handsome in outward appearance as well as in inner decorations. One thing of great interest to the sight-seer, and as closely connected with the renowned discoverer of America as any other exhibit, was shown in this building. It was one of the anchors of the original caravel, *Santa Maria,* of Columbus' fleet. It was in a fair state of preservation and its genuineness was well authenticated. Several pre-Columbian relics were displayed in this building, and the sword of Toussaint L'Ouverture, among other relics of the struggle for independence, was shown. Hon. Frederick Douglass took special interest in the Utah exhibit and requested that a full supply of printed matter, describing the resources of the Territory, be sent him for the use of the Haytian government.

HONDURAS.

Honduras made a collective exhibition in the Agricultural building, which was very interesting. The principal products of the country shown were cigars, tobacco and sarsaparilla. In the Anthropological building some remarkable Kopan relics were exhibited.

INDIA.

The East Indian building was 80x60 feet, the most striking feature being the main entrance, which was a lofty gateway, surmounted by four minarets. It was profusely ornamental, in an elaborate Arabesque design. This gateway, as is customary in structures of this style, formed the principal architectural feature of the building, and it was here that the ornamentation was most fully carried out and reinforced by paintings in vivid Oriental colors, in strict keeping with the design followed, the whole having a rich and harmonious effect. This building was erected by the Indian Tea Association, of Calcutta, cost over $15,000, and was designed especially for the accommodation of the tea exhibit made by the several provinces of India. As the tea industry may be rightly classed as the principal one of the country, giving employment, as it does, to thousands of people, it was proper that tea should be given prominence. It was served in the building by Indian waiters, in native costume. Many other objects of interest were to be found in the exhibits made by India, both in the Government building and the general departments. Many relics of bygone ages, when the native princes held full sway, attracted the attention of the visitor. Several men and women of note visited the Exposition from India and made a careful study of western progress and civilization there exhibited. One of the native rulers, designated as the "Prince of India," for the reason that he was a direct descendant of the last emperor who ruled over all of India, attended the World's Fair with his retinue. He visited the Utah building on several occasions and made careful inquiry about the Utah irrigation system. One of the scientific men of his party examined the prehistoric remains shown by Utah, and said there was no doubt in his mind that the ancient inhabitants of Utah were descended from people of Asiatic origin.

ITALY.

The Italian government did not erect a building at Chicago, in 1893, but it made extensive exhibits in most of the departments and was represented by a commission of talented men. In the Manufacturers'

building most of the industrial arts were represented, such as bronzes, tapestries, embroideries, silken fabrics, Venetian glass, Venetian laces, cabinet-ware, inlaid woodwork, mosaics, jewelry, etc., being shown in great profusion. In the department of Horticulture wines and liquors of all kinds and preserved fruits, for which the country is noted, were on exhibition. As was to be expected, Italy made a splendid showing in the Fine Art department. That so grand an exhibit was made by Italian artists was due to the personal efforts of Royal Commissioner Angelo del Nero, who, when the World's Columbian Exposition was first proposed, urged upon his countrymen the importance of taking an active part. The number of works in the Italian department of the Fine Arts building was over 1000, and consisted of oil paintings, water colors, statuary and bronzes. "American Mythology," by A. Apolloni, of Rome, was a fine piece of statuary. It represented a telephone girl, was done in marble and attracted as much attention as anything in the Art building. The Queen of Italy took a special interest in the Columbian Exposition and sent over the famous royal laces for exhibition in the Woman's building. They belonged to the House of Savoy and never before had they been allowed to leave the royal possession. Twelve sailors of the Royal navy accompanied these laces as a guard, and a royal marine was kept on watch day and night.

JAPAN.

Of all the nations of the far east Japan took more interest in the World's Columbian Exposition than any other. The government of Japan made a proposition to the City of Chicago, to put up a building and at the close of the Exposition it should belong to the city. The site asked for was on the wooded island, which had been set apart, exclusively, as a flower garden, but in view of the liberal offer made by Japan, the request was granted. The structure was modeled after the Hoodo (Phenix Temple) and hence called Hooden. It consisted of three separate buildings, connected by wide corridors. They represented, respectively, the styles of three different epochs of Japanese history, yet were unified in one general architectural design. The south wing was in the style which prevailed in the Ashikaga period, of some 400 years ago. The north wing represented a style in building which belonged to the Fujiwara period, of about 850 years ago, and the main, or central hall, belonged to the Tokugawa era, of about 150 years ago. The ground plan, in a general way, followed the lines of the original Hoodo, which is one of the famous historic temples built over 840 years ago, and is still in existence. The buildings were

constructed of unpainted woods, by Japanese carpenters and decorators, and during the time they were being erected, a large force of Columbian guards was constantly on hand to keep back the great groups of visitors who thronged about to watch the workmen employ their peculiar methods in building. In the department of Agriculture Japan made quite an extensive exhibit of agricultural products of the country, which was of great interest to farmers, showing, as it did, the agricultural modes employed in Japan in the cultivation of the soil and the results attained. The Japanese Commissioners were especially interested in the Utah irrigation methods, and made a careful investigation of this Territory's system of farming; also of the silk culture and the silk-manufacturing industry of Utah. They were exceedingly kind to the Utah ladies interested in the promotion of sericulture in this section of the Rocky Mountains, and requested their expert silk weavers and growers to give them all the information possible in regard to the means employed in Japan to bring about the best results, both in the production of the raw material and the manufacture of silken fabrics. One thing which astonished many people was the wonderful skill displayed by the Japanese in the manufacture of many useful articles of commerce, indicating that the day is not far distant when Japan will be a strong rival of the western nations in the open markets of the world. In the Fine Art building Japan made a splendid exhibit. The bronze works, wood carvings and paintings all invited a great deal of consideration. In the line of bronze casting no people can equal the Japanese for fine, delicate work. Some bronze figures of birds were exhibited, every feather of which was as perfect in detail as the natural plumage of the bird in life. On the whole, the Japanese exhibit was quite as interesting as that of any other foreign country.

JAMAICA.

The exhibit made by Jamaica was principally in the Agricultural building, and consisted chiefly of tobacco and all its products, cocoa, coffee, sugar, ginger, pepper, nutmegs, oils, India rubber, seeds, etc. A very creditable exhibit was also made in the Mines and Mining building.

JOHORE.

The Sultan of Johore sent over a choice collection of the products of his country, which were displayed in the Agricultural building. The principal product of this Asiatic State is tea. A splendid showing of this useful commodity was made. An Indian bungalo was a conspicuous feature of this exhibit.

KOREA.

Since the close of the World's Fair, Korea has attracted considerably more attention in the United States than the exhibits from that country did at Chicago in 1893. The Korean representatives at the Exposition, by their peculiar style of apparel, were very noticeable. With their large, broad-rimmed, horse-hair hats, and their dresses of rich, brocaded silk of bright colors, they were the observed of all observers. Especially was this the case when they appeared at banquets and receptions, because they never took off their hats, even when indoors. The principal exhibit made by Korea was in the Manufacturers' building. It consisted of silks, cotton and grass cloth, lion and tiger skins, furs, implements of war, household utensils, native costumes, inlaid ware, bric-a-brac, and curios. Several large Sedan chairs, peculiar to the country, were to be seen.

LIBERIA.

This interesting republic made a general collective exhibit in the Agricultural department. Specimens of native iron, collected from the uncivilized tribes of the country, were greatly noticed and showed a high degree of artistic skill, as well as scientific knowledge in the treatment of iron ores. The principal product of the country shown was the Liberian coffee, which is peculiar to that country and seems to possess qualities which no other berry in the world has. Liberia has the same form of government as the United States, and the people speak the same language, yet all the principal trade of the country is carried on with Europe. It is the only civilized negro state in Africa. The exhibit made at Chicago was an evidence that the people are enterprising and progressive.

MEXICO.

The Republic of Mexico did not make the showing at Chicago which the very liberal appropriation made by the government led most people to believe she would make. The principal showing was that in the Mining department, where a splendid collection of the mineral products of the country was to be seen. The Mexican pavilion, in the Mining building, was just across the avenue from Utah, and the two exhibits rivaled one another in the beauty and variety of specimens shown. While Mexico had the largest space and the greater number of samples, Utah had by far the most extensive variety, and in value of the mineral products shown, Utah equaled Mexico. The general display made by Mexico in all of the departments was very interesting, and clearly indicated the wonderful



THE DEVIL'S SLIDE, WEBER CANYON, ON THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

richness of the country in natural resources. Mme. Diaz, wife of the President of the Republic, manifested great concern in the Woman's department of the Exposition and it was due to her personal efforts that the Mexican exhibit in the Woman's building was so inviting as well as pleasing.

MONACO.

The little principality of Monaco made a collective exhibit, which was installed in the Electrical building and consisted mainly of tapestry, silverware and heirlooms belonging to the reigning family,

THE NETHERLANDS.

The Netherlands made exhibits in the departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Transportation, Manufacturers' and Fine Arts, all of which were creditable. In addition to this, the Netherlands East Indian colonies made an exhibit in the Agricultural building. The pavilion was made of bamboo and was nicely decorated, so that of itself it was a very admirable feature. The principal products of the colonies were shown, consisting of rice, flour, corn, sugar, palm sugar, tea, coffee, pepper and other spices, tobacco, indigo, etc.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The exhibitors of New South Wales did excellently well at the World's Fair. In the Mining department the greatest effort was made, and the display was one of the leading attractions of that vast building. New South Wales was the principal rival of Utah in the contest for the honor of making the best exhibit of any State or country represented in the department. Utah won by reason of the fact that she had the greatest variety of mineral specimens, and the Commissioners of New South Wales, in recognition of the fact that Utah had fairly won the honor, presented to the Territory a handsome collection of their choicest mineral samples. In the department of Liberal Arts the colony of New South Wales made another exhibit that was remarkable. The collection of rare birds and animals was of special interest to naturalists, few of whom had ever been able to inspect some of the kinds shown. One little animal in this collection, known as the platypus, scientists have never been able to classify. It is about the size of a beaver, has fur like a seal, a bill like a duck, eyes like a fish, lays eggs and hatches its young, and lives in the water. A collection of water-color paintings, representing

all the animals of the country, by Mrs. Rown, of Sydney, was a special feature of this exhibit. There was another lot of pictures in water colors, representing the birds of the country.

NORWAY.

Norway erected a very pretty little building at Chicago, which was used principally as an office by the Royal Commissioner. In style it was of the old Norse, so-called Stane-kirke type, which prevailed in the eleventh century, and specimens of the same style of architecture can, it is said, be found in several old church buildings of Norway. It was easily recognized as the Norseman's building by the dragon heads, copied from those which adorned the Viking ships of the early period. The chief exhibit made by Norway was installed in the department of Agriculture, and consisted mainly of cheese, beer and ale, liquors, bitters, whalebone, and other sea and whale products. Exhibits were also made in the department of Fisheries, Transportation, Liberal Arts, Fine Arts, and in the Educational department. In this latter division the showing was especially interesting to educators.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Orange Free State, of Africa, made an exhibit in the Mining department which, while not elaborate or extensive, was very attractive. It consisted principally of uncut diamonds of the first water. This country did not exchange specimens at the close of the Fair.

PARAGUAY.

Paraguay was represented at the Exposition by a creditable exhibit in the Agricultural building, regardless of the fact that in order to reach Chicago the Commissioners crossed the Atlantic Ocean twice, going first to Italy and thence to New York. This was necessary, because there was no direct line of steamers plying between this country and the far-off South American Republic. A number of prominent citizens of Paraguay went to Chicago in 1893 to visit the Fair.

PERSIA.

The Persian exhibit consisted almost altogether of rugs and carpets, some of the former being very old and valuable. There was also an interesting display of ancient armor. The whole was installed in the Manufacturers' building.

PORTUGAL.

This country had an exhibition in the Horticultural department of wines and liquors, which surpassed that of any other country, of the same charater. It consisted of old port, Madeira, sherry and champagnes, in casks and bottles.

RUSSIA.

Russia made a more extensive exhibit at Chicago, in 1893, than was ever before attempted by that country at any foreign exposition. Some things of great rarity, and almost priceless in value, were to be seen. They consisted of imperial and ecclesiastical vestments, such as are rarely seen in Europe, and were sent to this country for exhibition by express command of the Emperor. In all of the great departments Russia made exhibits, but in none did she make a greater effort than in that of Fine Arts. The paintings shown were said to be the best collection ever sent to any exposition. The great works of Rapin, Semiratsky and Makoffsky, gave a decidedly Russian tone to this display, and no part of the great Art building drew a larger or more interested throng than the Russian department. In the Shoe and Leather division Russia made a showing which was unequaled by any country, save the United States. The Imperial Commissioners from Russia were very anxious to gather all the information possible in regard to the Utah system of farming by means of irrigation. The method of village farming prevails in Russia, the same as in Utah, and there are portions of the country where it was the desire of the government to introduce irrigation, as a means of averting famine. Elaborate reports were prepared by experts on all matters pertaining to irrigation, as shown by Utah. Reports were also made on the Utah mining exhibit. It was a Russian mineralogist who first suggested that Utah exceeded all other States and countries in the variety of minerals shown.

SIAM.

The King of Siam appropriated $35,000 for an exhibit representing his kingdom at Chicago, in 1893, and the Commissioners he sent over made a very creditable showing of the products of the soil and of manufactured articles. Specimens of the teak wood, which abounds in that country, were shown. One piece, six feet wide, which is unusual for that particular kind of timber, was on exhibition. The principal use to which teak is put is ship-building. The carved work in ivory and the brass utensils so common among all Eastern nations comprised the

majority of the manufactured articles shown. In the Woman's building the wife of one of the Siamese Commissioners gave a representation for the women of Siam, which was very attractive.

SPAIN.

It was anticipated that a great deal of interest would center around the exhibit made by Spain at the Columbian Exposition. The building of this country was modeled after the Casa Lonja of Valencia, but only a part of the original building was shown, and that part was reduced three-fourths. This old edifice was erected long before the discovery of America. On the whole, it was a very interesting structure, and was constantly thronged with spectators. The Royal Commissioners were very cordial in their treatment of visitors, doing everything possible to make strangers feel at home. In the general display of Spain a greater effort was made than ever before, and the result was a showing which surpassed the exhibits made at the Centennial or at the Paris Exposition. The wealthy men of the country came forward and used money and influence to induce the people to take part in the Chicago Exposition. In all of the great departments Spain was well represented. In the Palace of Fine Arts the Spanish artists had a number of pictures and pieces of sculpture that were of unusual merit. No foreign country was so well represented in the Woman's department as Spain. The Board of Lady Managers made a special effort to induce the women of Spain to take part, and the result was that an interest was aroused among the leading women of the country and nothing that could in any way contribute to the success of the Fair was left undone, so far as they were concerned. Many personal relics of Queen Isabella were sent over in charge of a special guard and placed on exhibition in the Woman's building. The sword of "Her Majesty," jewels which she wore, and an authentic portrait of the queen at the time she sent Columbus on his voyage to the New World, were among the curiosities. By a special agreement with the Spanish government, made by the United States Department of State, a large collection of historical documents relating to the voyages and discoveries of Columbus, were sent to Chicago. These interesting relics were placed in a special building, known as the Convent of La Rabida, which was an exact reproduction of the old convent where Columbus took refuge at the time the messenger of the queen called him back when he was leaving Spain, as he supposed, for the last time. These documents belonged, mostly, to the Duke of Verugua, a lineal descendant of the great admiral, who visited the

Exposition as the guest of the United States Government. The convent of La Rabida and its contents were constantly under guard of a special detail of United States soldiers, who were charged with the duty of seeing that no harm came to any of the precious writings or other relics. Among the documents shown may be mentioned the following: The original commission of Columbus, given by Ferdinand and Isabella upon his departure on the first voyage, dated Grenada, April 30th, 1492, appointing him Grand Admiral of the Ocean and Seas, Vice-King and Governor-General of all the lands that he should discover; original memoranda written by Columbus to the sovereign of Spain, concerning the money required for the compensation and subsistence for six months of the 300 people who were to accompany him on his second voyage; royal letters patent from the sovereigns, directing Columbus to return to the Indies, dated Modina del Campo, June 22, 1493; decree of King Ferdinand and Isabella, granting a coat of arms to Columbus, dated June, 1494; and the memorandum submitted by Columbus to the Council of the Indies, concerning his arrest and declaring his innocence of the charges made against him. There were about fifty letters, commissions and documents on exhibition, all of which were original, and every one related to Columbus and the discovery of America, and they were all written either by Columbus himself or signed in person by Ferdinand and Isabella. Students could spend days in this one building alone and find something of interest to inspect every moment of the time. The caravels of Columbus formed an interesting feature in connection with the relics of Columbus. Although they were not the identical vessels, they were as nearly like the originals as possible and were constructed from drawings and authentic data in Spain, under the direction of a United States naval officer. They were sent to Chicago in charge of a captain of the Spanish navy and a crew of Spanish sailors. After taking part in the naval parade in New York harbor, they were sent around by way of the St. Lawrence river and the lakes to Chicago, where they were received with great honor. Thousands of people inspected these little ships and wondered at the courage of the man who would attempt to sail unknown seas in such frail structures. The largest one, the *Santa Maria*, would scarcely be considered safe on the Great Salt Lake during a severe wind storm. During the Exposition the Infanta Eulalia and her husband, Prince Antoine, visited Chicago, the princess coming as the representative of the Queen Regent of Spain. Princess Eulalia is the youngest sister of King Alfonso, father of the present king.

ST. THOMAS.

The Island of St. Thomas made an exhibit in the Transportation building, consisting, in the main, of a relief map of the island, which was very accurate as to details.

SWEDEN.

Sweden and Norway, although ruled by the same monarch, never work together when it is possible to work separately, hence the two countries made separate exhibits at Chicago. The Swedish building at the World's Fair was first constructed and set up in Sweden. It was afterwards taken down and brought to this country and re-erected at the Exposition. In the main it represented a style of architecture which prevailed in that country during the sixteenth century. Several of the rooms were furnished to represent the prevalent style of furnishing homes in Sweden. The splendid furniture and draperies appeared to good advantage and gave the visitors a very favorable impression of Swedish home comforts. A bust of Gustavus Adolphus II adorned one of the principal rooms of the building. The Queen of Sweden and Norway took a special interest in the Woman's department of the Fair, and under her patronage the Swedish women made an excellent exhibit in the Woman's building.

SWITZERLAND.

The exhibit made by Switzerland was installed in the Manufacturers' building and was one of great interest, as it contained many things of special attractiveness. The pavilion itself was a beautiful one, ornamented as it was with crayon drawings of Swiss scenery, so rich in effect that they could scarcely be distinguished from oil paintings. A family of Swiss watchmakers, actively engaged in the work of making watches, attracted many people, because of the peculiar methods employed. Every member of the family worked at the business, even to the six-months-old baby, who had his rattle box filled with emery powder and watch wheels, and when he amused himself with the toy he polished the delicate wheels, thus helping out with the family work.

TRINIDAD.

The Island of Trinidad made a collective exhibit in the Agricultural department, which was very interesting, showing, as it did, the products of the soil in great profusion. In the Mining department Trinidad made quite an extensive display.

TURKEY.

Unlike most foreign countries, Turkey made her principal exhibit at the Columbian Exposition in her own building, a handsome structure, just east of the Brazilian building. In style the edifice was Moresque, in imitation of the Hunkhar casque (or fountain) of Sultan Ahmed III, in Constantinople. The interior was covered with Damascian carved wood, made especially in Damascus and sent to Chicago for the purpose. The resources of the Ottoman empire were fully illustrated in this building. It was divided into twelve sections, in which were to be seen textile fabrics of all kinds, gold, silver and other minerals, munitions of war, antiquities, agricultural products, silks, dye stuffs, etc.; in fact, almost every industry of the country was represented. Exhibits were also made in the Manufacturers', Transportation and Woman's departments. In the Woman's building were shown rich embroideries, made by the women of the empire and sent to Chicago to show the world how proficient Turkish women have become in such matters.

URUGUAY.

Despite the fact that at the time of the World's Columbian Exposition Uruguay was suffering from a severe financial depression, the government appropriated $24,000 to make an exhibit for the country at Chicago. It was installed in the Agricultural department, where it attracted a great deal of attention. It consisted principally of wines and agricultural and manufactured products.

VENEZUELA.

Venezuela erected as handsome a building at Chicago as any of the South American countries. In style of architecture it represented a Greco-Roman temple, and was finished in imitation of marble. It was surmounted by two bronze statues, one of Columbus and the other of Bolivar. The exhibits from Venezuela were distributed among the Agricultural, Horticultural, Mines, Manufacturers', Liberal Arts and Fine Arts departments and were equal in every respect to those made by any other South American country.

THE MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

The Midway Plaisance had a wonderful attraction for both saint and sinner. It was the comedy and farcical section of the Exposition. The main portion of the Exposition was beautiful in the extreme, instructive beyond measure and fascinatingly interesting. The Midway was as essential to a full enjoyment of the beauty and grandeur of the Exposition as sunlight is to the rose. Weary mortals would forget that "tired feeling" the moment they entered the Midway and pass from one attraction to another in gleeful anticipation of the surprises in store for them.

The beauty show was one of the first attractions. This was intended to be a representation of the manner of dress of the women of forty nations. The representatives, so the manager said, were the most famous beauties of their respective countries, who were persuaded to visit the Exposition, not, as might be supposed, from mercenary motives, but at a great personal sacrifice of native modesty, merely to gratify the unanimous desire of their sisters, who thought it necessary that the women of all countries should be represented in the show. The costumes worn, and the women were genuine in each instance; that is to say, the women were natives of the country they represented and the costumes were correct. They were not the most beautiful specimens of female loveliness, however; neither did they sacrifice much modesty in making a display in public, and they were there for the money there was in it; yet, after all, it was an interesting show; eliminating the "fake" portion, there was still enough about it that was genuine to make it worth one's while to visit the beauty show.

Men were not the only gullible creatures that visited the beauties of all nations; women were especially anxious to see them and were decidedly rigorous in their criticism of the beauties on exhibition.

The Irish villages were correct representations of the peasant manners and costumes of the people of Erin's isle; so exactly were they portrayed that more than one native of Old Ireland left the village with tear-stained eyes, because of memories of early life and loved ones across the ocean which the familiar scenes revived.

The panoramic scenes of the Alps and the great volcano of the Sandwich Islands were both beautiful and realistic; veteran travelers who had gazed upon the scenes in nature could at once recall familiar places and see once more the beauties which they had never expected to view again.

The Java village illustrated the novel costumes of a people quaint by

nature, yet at once beautiful and interesting. The simple manner of life among this people was a puzzle to the great busy throng that examined their odd little houses, and plied the natives with questions beyond their ability to answer. Ambition, which makes most people miserable, is an undeveloped characteristic of their nature.

In the German villages, the mind was carried back to the early times in German history. The marked advancement of the German people in intellectual development, while maintaining to a great extent the manners and costumes of their ancient ancestors, is illustrated by the similarity of the modern architecture of that country to that of one, two and three hundred years ago.

The streets of Cairo were so true to nature that an experienced traveler said that all that was wanting to render them real was the dogs and stench of the original city. Here, eastern life was exhibited as it is without abridgment, except in the number of inhabitants participating and less persistence in their solicitation for patronage. The motley crowd in the street, the camels, the donkeys, the shops and the everlasting hurrah caused by natives clamoring for trade, were all part of the show for which people paid to see and hear. In one brief hour, one could learn more about Egypt and her people than could be gathered from a month's study of books.

The theatre; well, they say it was true to nature, too. Many writers have tried to describe the dance and dancing girls; the girls were not charming; the dance, ditto; which is about the only description suitable to print regarding either. A photo of the dancing girls will prove the assertion that they were not beautiful; the dance could not be photographed. It beggars description in words. Language is a failure when one attempts to portray it. A practical illustration is the only way in which to give even a faint idea of the peculiar movements; but no novice will ever attempt that.

The Algerian village was similar to the streets of Cairo, so far as the performance was concerned, except that the participants represented the manners and costumes of religious devotees. The Turkish theatres were the same in many respects. The difference, however, was sufficient to furnish variety, which was certainly the spice of life on the Midway.

The Dahomians and South Sea Islanders displayed the same general characteristics, except that the latter were by far the more intellectual.

The Bedouins were interesting, although very similar to the Arabs. They are evidently to the Turks and Arabians what the Gypsies are to our race.

The Chinese were the same at the World's Fair as everywhere.

The Japanese on the Midway displayed more dignity than the representatives of any other nationality; they were there for business, pure and simple, and while all others were there on a similar errand, the Japanese did not attempt any special show to draw attention. Their bazar was neat and attractive and one entered not in response to any wild and frantic solicitation, but from choice, allured by the beautiful display of native wares.

The one great attraction on the Midway worthy of the admiration of the world was the Ferris Wheel. Built of iron and steel, yet such a cobweb, when its size was considered, that it did not appear massive. The scientist and illiterate plodder each stopped to view it, with equal surprise and amazement, the one to admire the inventive genius of the mind that in a few brief weeks could evolve such a scientific wonder, and the other to declare that it was the "gol-darnedest, biggest wheel I ever saw."

The lessons of the Midway were valuable, aside from the amusement they afforded. One could learn a great deal about the strange peoples who inhabit other portions of the globe. But for the Midway, many men, and women, too, would have gone from the Exposition to an insane asylum. It furnished rest and recreation to the mind, which it would have been impossible to obtain in any other way. Many weary mortals entered the portal of the Midway after having tramped for hours among the bewildering scenes of the Exposition proper until they were so confused that they could not realize what they were doing, and suddenly remembered that they were on the earth and at the World's Fair. Whereas, if they had gone directly home, their rest would have been broken, their minds confused, resulting in many mental wrecks. It was the change of scene and the amusement which the Midway afforded that was absolutely necessary to restore rational thought and regulate the machinery of the mind so that it would resume its normal condition.

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RETROSPECTIVE.

Utah certainly has lost nothing by participating in the World's Columbian Exposition. To her credit it may be said that no State or Territory of the Union can boast of a greater percentage of population attending the great Fair than she, and certainly no citizens from any other section appreciated the wonders of the memorable Exposition more than did the Utonians.

In the minds of thousands of Utah people will linger the enchanting picture of the wonderful White City. Men and women, in the years t come, will tell their children and grandchildren of its magnificence. Nothing that could be of any possible benefit will be lost. A grander conception of this Nation's glory will be the result, and it can not be truthfully said that the World's Fair was a fleeting scene, to be viewed, admired and then forgotten. The memory of it can never be blotted from the minds of those whose privilege it was to behold it. Who can say that the spark of genius kindled in the breast of some Utah boy or girl who visited the Exposition may not burst forth, some day, with a radiance that will astonish the world? The adult citizen and the school boy and girl were alike impressed, and all could find an abundance of material for the thoughtful mind to feed upon. As has been said before in this work, the lesson taught was more impressive than could be learned from books.

The direct benefit to the State, to say nothing of the advantage to the individual citizen, is something to be taken into consideration when counting the cost. And what of the cost? The Legislative appropriation was $60,678.39 and there was returned to the State over $20,000 worth of property, which has been distributed among the several public institutions, where it will be put to good use. Deducting the value of the returned property and exhibits, for which the Commission holds receipts, from the amount of the appropriation, leaves the net cost about $40,000, which, when compared with the results and what was done by other States, makes Utah's participation in the World's Columbian Exposition appear to good advantage, so far as expense is concerned.

In the preparation of this history, if it may be so designated, the writer has aimed to deal in strict fairness and impartiality with all persons, States and countries. A brief review of the matter, in cold type, suggests that, in many instances, the story might have been better told, some things omitted and others added, which, on the whole, would have improved the general character of the work.

The Commissioners and the writer wish to say that they appreciate the unvarying kindness of the Exposition officials, the foreign representatives and the State officers, who so frequently lent Utah a helping hand at Chicago in 1893.

The publication of this work has been unavoidably delayed; the publishers have exhibited the patience of Job, while waiting for copy that was exceedingly slow in materializing.

An obliging friend, who has watched the progress of this little book from its very inception until the last form went to press, has kindly consented to write the closing chapter.

VALEDICTORY.

And now, as we draw toward the close of this brief historical record of Utah's participation in the World's Columbian Exposition, we desire to make a statement regarding the delay in its issuance: After the book was fairly well under way, a severe attack of sickness prostrated the author and prevented his prosecution of the task of providing copy for the printers. Continued illness still farther put off the winding up of the manuscript portion of the work, to the extent of almost disheartening him. He was forbidden, with the ailment which unfitted him, to engage in any mental excitement or occupation which would be a strain upon his mind or nerves. As soon as possible after convalescence, he resumed the task, completed it, and herewith is the long-promised book.

He enjoys satisfaction with the mechanical portion of the little work, and has naught but praise for the publishers, the Salt Lake Lithographing Company, for the painstaking care exercised in the production of the letter-press and the reproduction of the many beautiful gems of the photographer's art, in portraiture and scenery, with which it is richly embellished. In this respect he considers it a *chef-d'œuvre.*

For himself he rests assured that "Utah at the World's Columbian Exposition" will be appreciated by all who peruse its pages. That he has kept well to the thread of the story, from beginning to finish, will be conceded. How clearly, concisely and correctly he has put together the various incidents and details connected with the part this budding State took in the grandest and most stupendous event of modern times, from the first suggestion to the closing day, the reader will observe as he cons

the different sub-divisions. He has carefully compiled and related in readable form all about the Commissioners; their indefatigable endeavors to make a success of the Utah exhibit; how they struggled against difficulties, financial and accidental; their persistence and pertinence in the securing of a site, obtaining of funds for and the ultimate erection of the suitable building, a faithful representation of which forms the frontispiece of the book, the gathering together and transportation of the multitude of specimens and samples, and their efforts to advance the welfare of all who were interested. He has told of the signal victory of the Ladies' Board of Utah, the members of which demonstrated to the world, in the face of perplexing difficulties, that sericulture and fine arts are specialties with the female population which were acknowledged to be of high rank in many respects and superior in others. He has recited of the triumphal tour of the Tabernacle Choir, and of the victorious outcome of the never-to-be-forgotten singing contest. The details of the mineral exhibit, the best in the world; the agricultural display, great and comprehensive; the irrigation system, than which none other was more attractive; the productions of artists and mechanics, numerous, valuable and creditable, are matters which will be read with pride by all lovers of our mountain home.

In a truthful, plain, unvarnished manner we submit the result of the author's labors. It is an aggregation of stern, solid, substantial facts, which will go down in history, representative of the masterful achievements of the men and women of Utah, the glory of the West, at the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, in eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

APPENDIX A.

By-Laws and Rules of the World's Fair Commission.

ARTICLE 1—*Officers and Their Duties.*

SECTION 1—The officers of this Commission shall be a President, Vice-President, Executive Commissioner, Secretary, and Treasurer, the first three of whom shall be members of the Commission.

SEC. 2—The President shall be chief executive head of the Commission, sign all warrants on the Treasury, and authenticate by his signature all other official documents and commissions issued under the authority of the Commission. He shall inspect, at such times as he shall deem proper, all books and accounts of any official or employee of the Commission, and at all times have a watchful care over the business affairs of the Commission, and perform such duties as may be required of him by the Commission.

SEC. 3—The Vice-President shall perform the duties of President when absent, and, with the consent of the Commission, the President may delegate the Vice-President to perform any of the regular or special duties devolving upon the President.

SEC. 4—The Executive Commissioner shall have personal charge of the construction of any and all buildings to be erected under the authority of the Commission; conduct all negotiations for the purchase of material, and, on the approval of the Commission, he shall award all contracts. Under the supervision of the Commission, he shall have personal charge of the solicitation, collection, transportation, arrangement and exhibition of the objects sent under the authority of the Territory to the World's Columbian Exhibition in 1893, and of such objects sent by individual citizens of the Territory as may be by them placed in his charge. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Commission may determine.

SEC. 5.—The Secretary shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Commission; draw and issue all warrants on the Treasury that may be ordered by the Commission, and attend to all correspondence. He shall be Chief of the Bureau of Information, and under the direction of the Commissioners he shall disseminate such information throughout the Territory in regard to the World's Fair as may be deemed proper. The Secretary shall, under the direction of the Executive Commissioner, have immediate charge of the building and exhibit of Utah at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. He shall, at all times, be amenable to the Commission, and obey all directions that may be given by the President or Executive Commissioner. He shall assist the Executive Commissioner in the solicitation, collection and arrangement of the exhibit of this Territory at the World's Fair in 1893. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Commissioners shall determine.

SEC. 6—The Treasurer shall receive and safely keep all moneys belonging to the Commission, and pay the same out only on warrants duly signed by the President and Secretary. He shall keep a correct record of all moneys received, and by whom paid; and, on the direction of the Commission, he shall set aside such sum or sums as may be ordered, to be expended for a specific purpose; keeping a separate account for each fund, and charging all warrants to the proper fund. He shall, on the first of each month, render a written report to the Commission, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Commission, and the amount on hand. He shall give a bond, with two or more sureties, subject to the approval of the Commission, in such sum as may be determined, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Commission may determine.

ARTICLE II—*Meetings.*

SECTION 1—The regular meetings of the Commission shall be held on the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

SEC. 2—Special meetings shall be held at any time, on the call of the President. Any necessary business may be transacted at a special meeting.

ARTICLE III—*Lady Managers.*

SECTION 1—There shall be a Board of Lady Managers appointed, to consist of five members, whose duty it shall be to take charge of and arrange an exhibit for the women of Utah. The Board of Lady Managers shall have exclusive right and charge of all matters pertaining to the

women's exhibit, subject to the authority of the Commission, and shall make such rules and regulations for their own government as they may deem proper, provided they do not conflict with the laws of Congress or the Legislature, or the rules and regulations of this Commission.

ARTICLE IV—*Auxiliary Societies and Employees.*

SECTION 1—The Commission shall authorize the organization of Auxiliary Societies in all counties, cities and towns, wherever such organization may be desired, for the purpose of facilitating the work of the Commissioners in the collection of exhibits.

SEC. 2—The Commission shall, from time to time, provide for the appointment of such agents and employees as may be deemed necessary, fix their compensations and determine their duties.

Adopted April 14th, 1892.



UTAH VISITORS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

MEN AND WOMEN feel a pride in having their names recorded, however humbly, in connection with great events, and Utah at the World's Columbian Exposition would not be complete did it not contain the names of the Utah citizens who visited the Fair and registered at the Utah building. A book for that purpose was accordingly prepared, arranged alphabetically for the convenience of Utah people.

It was a great accommodation, because it was kept in the Bureau of Information, constantly under the watchful eye of the Chief Clerk. The plan was to have each man, woman and child from Utah register his or her name under the proper heading, giving their Utah and Chicago addresses and the length of time they expected to remain at the Fair. The plan was all right, but a great many people are thoughtless. Some Utah people are that way, and despite the watchful care of the attendants they would register under the wrong letter, forget to say where they were from, where they were staying or how long they intended to remain, and then express surprise because some friend whom they expected to meet did not find their names on the register. But when Miss Smith discovered that in her hurry she had registered among the Joneses or Browns she would not be surprised that her friend, who would naturally look among the Smiths, did not find her name. Then there was another class, non-residents of Utah, who would insist that they be allowed to register with Utah people, although a special book had been provided for them. There is another lot of people whom it is especially desirable to speak of, and they are those who write their names in such a way that no one, who is not personally acquainted with them, can possibly make out what they are trying to write, and whose chirography is undecipherable by the authors as soon as cold. Several people reside in Utah who belong to this class of unknowns. The following names have been carefully copied from the register. Most of them are doubtless correct, others may be wrong, while some will probably not appear at all. The names that are correct represent those who write their autographs in plain letters; the wrong ones, and without doubt there will be many such, represent the careless people who don't write distinctly when writing their



LAKE BLANCHE, IN MILL B, SOUTH FORK, BIG COTTONWOOD CANYON.

names, and the names that do not appear—well, they could not be deciphered by the most noted experts. A few names may be duplicated, where visitors registered more than once. So far as possible duplications have been eliminated. A great many Utah visitors neglected to register, for which they have no one to blame but themselves.

The foregoing explanation is deemed necessary to meet any criticism in advance that may originate with people whose names do not appear, or, if they do appear, may be spelled wrong. It is to enable them to find out the reason for themselves.

The number of people visiting the Exposition from Utah is estimated at about 7000, as there is good reason to believe that about 2500 failed to register. Some few people from Utah never visited the Utah building. They do not deserve mention except in this way:

A

Aber, W. M.	Salt Lake City.	Allen, J. Milton	Salt Lake City.
Aber, Mary Alling	"	Allen, Mary E.	"
Adams, D. C.	"	Ames, Geo.	"
Adams, W. A. and wife	"	Amos, G. D. and wife	"
Adams, S. G. and wife	"	Anderson, Miss Gertrude	"
Adams, Thomas	"	Anderson, Wm. P.	"
Admire, S. J.	"	Anderson, Mrs. T. J.	"
Admire, Mary	"	Anderson, J. G.	"
Alexander, John R.	"	Anderson, T. J.	"
Alexander, L.	"	Anderson, J. S.	"
Alexander, D. and wife	"	Anderson, S. W.	"
Aldrach, C. W.	"	Anderson, Mrs. T. A.	"
Aldrach, Mrs. C. W.	"	Anderson, Walter S	"
Alff, Rudolph	"	Andrews, K. A. and wife	"
Alff, Mrs. R.	"	Angell, Miss Alice	"
Alff, Therese Marie	"	Annett, Amalia	"
Alff, Trina	"	Apelgren, C. O.	"
Allred, J. C.	"	Apgar, S. F.	"
Allen, W. C. B.	"	Applegate, Marguerite.	"
Allen, Esther T.	"	Arbogast, George	"
Allen, G. M.	"	Armstrong, Isabella	"
Allen, Helen	"	Armstrong, J. V.	"
Allen, Florence	"	Armstrong, L. M.	"
Allen, C. E.	"	Arnold, S. R.	"

Ashworth, Thos. S.	Salt Lake City.	Avey, O. H. and wife	Salt Lake City.
Atkinson, Pearce	"	Axford, Jno. W.	"
Auerbach, Fredk H.	"	Ayer, E. W.	"
Augsburg, D. R. and wife	"	Ayer, Fred M.	"
Ankrom, J. H. and wife	"		

B

Bamberger, Ernest	Salt Lake City.	Baer, John and wife	Salt Lake City.
Bamberger, Mrs. H.	"	Baer, E. C.	"
Bamberger, J. E. and family	"	Baer, Mamie	"
Bamberger, Louis E.	"	Bartlett, R. D.	"
Bamberger, H.	"	Barnett, J.	"
Bamberger, Joseph J.	"	Bassett E. K.	"
Bamberger, Clarence	"	Bard, Mrs. Emma Thorson	"
Bamberger, Sidney	"	Barnett, W. I.	"
Bassett, D. C.	"	Baker, E. E.	"
Barry, W. C.	"	Barber, H. D.	"
Bauman, Alfred	"	Babcock, S. H.	"
Barker, F. E.	"	Badger, Mrs. R. C.	"
Babcock, S. H.	"	Barratt, S. M.	"
Bacon, H. M.	"	Bariel, J. B.	"
Bagley, Mrs. Julia	"	Bateman, W. J. and wife	"
Ball, R. E.	"	Bennion, Milton	"
Bascom, F. S.	"	Bennett, J. H. and wife	"
Bateman, W. J. and wife	"	Benedict, J. M., M. D.	"
Babcock, Maud M.	"	Benedict, Miss Bertha	"
Babcock, S. H.	"	Benedict, C. M.	"
Barrow, Alice	"	Benedict, Chloe Y.	"
Barrell, Elihu	"	Beattie, Mrs. J.	"
Barker, R. L.	"	Beattie, Miss Nellie	"
Baxter, V. L. and wife	"	Beattie, W. J. and wife	"
Bancroft, Mrs. W. H.	"	Beattie, T. B.	"
Barrow, F.	"	Beattie, J. A.	"
Bailey, J. H. Jr.	"	Beattie, Mrs. E.	"
Bailey, Wm.	"	Beatie, M. S.	"
Bailey, J. H. and wife	"	Beates, Rev. Jas. F.	"
Bailey, Mrs. T. C. and daughter	"	Beane, Mrs. C. E.	"
Bard, J. H.	"	Beeman, Mrs. A. J.	"
Balton, Miss M.	"	Bennett, Verney	"
Barrell, H. C.	"	Bennett, Mrs. J. H.	"

Bennett, Lincoln	Salt Lake City.	Bowler, John	Salt Lake City.
Bennett, W. E.	"	Bouford, Dan'l J.	"
Beckwith, C. T.	"	Boardman, J.	"
Bentley, Mrs. M. E.	"	Bower, A. S., M. D.,	"
Bentley, C. O.	"	Boehner, Mamie L.	"
Bentley, W. D.	"	Bolton, W. H.	"
Beebe, Alice	"	Boggs, S. L.	"
Baker, Anna	"	Boothe, Mrs. Rebecca M.	"
Bell, Edmund	"	Boyce, Franc	"
Bell, Mrs. Wm.	"	Bothwell, G. R. and wife	"
Bell, Wm.	"	Bost, J. R.	"
Benson, Mrs. Wendell	"	Bortling, Wm. and wife	"
Bellsley, Frederick	"	Brooks, Mrs. J. G.	"
Best, Sam and wife	"	Brooks, Mrs. W. T.	"
Beeman, Newell	"	Brandly, E. J.	"
Biddleman, Mrs. J. G.	"	Bradley, C. A.	"
Blair, Mrs. E. S.	"	Brockbank, Miss Libbie	"
Blair, E. S.	"	Bryant, Walter	"
Blackburn, A. L.	"	Braby, A. E.	"
Blackburn, Miss F. C.	"	Brook, Edward	"
Bledsoe, Emma	"	Brinker, Nellie	"
Blodgett, E. M.	"	Brinker, Mrs. J.	"
Black, Geo. A.	"	Bracken, J. K. W.	"
Blanchard, J. R. and wife	"	Brockman, E. T. and wife	"
Bladen, John	"	Bradford, R. H.	"
Blackwood, Pearl	"	Bradford, Wm.	"
Blancette, Miss Laura D.	"	Bridgeford, F. C.	"
Blandin, Chas. F.	"	Brixen, Miss M.	"
Blake, Jessie	"	Brinker, Lawrence	"
Bootes, Mrs. A. C.	"	Barrett, Grace M.	"
Bonnell, Kate	"	Branting, Frank	"
Bowman, Mrs. E.	"	Brigham, Perry	"
Bowman, Miss E.	"	Britton, Mrs. L. R.	"
Bond, Lizzie	"	Brigham, Nat M.	"
Bond. J. C.	"	Browning, Wesley	"
Bow, Geo. and wife	"	Browning, W. J. and wife	"
Bowman, Miss Amy	"	Brown, J. E.	"
Bowman, Robert	"	Brown, C. W. and wife	"
Boukofsky, Mrs. E.	"	Brown, Mrs. Mary E.	"
Bowring, W. D.	"	Brown, T. R.	"

Brown, H. W. and wife	Salt Lake City.	Burton, Florence	Salt Lake City.
Brown, Leoline W.	"	Burton, Kate F..	"
Brown, Mrs. Kate P.	"	Butler, Thomas	"
Browne, Harry R.	"	Buttle, Mrs. Mary	"
Brown, Mrs. J. Mart	"	Butterworth, Alice	"
Brown, Miss Saidee	"	Burnett, H. C. and wife	"
Brown, J. C.	"	Buchanan, A. E.	"
Brown, James H.	"	Burgess, Mrs. M.	"
Brown, Pauline	"	Buell, J.	"
Brown, A. D.	"	Burrows, Mrs. M. J.	"
Brown, Matthew and wife	"	Burrows, John H.	"
Brown, J. J.	"	Burnell, Geo.	"
Burbank, Mrs. Ada	"	Bult, P. J.	"
Burton, Mrs. C. S.	"	Burley, D. E.	"
Burton, Chas. S.	"	Bulis, H. E. and wife	"
Burns, Annie	"	Burch, Lottie	"
Burns, Mrs. S. E.	"	Burke, John L.	"
Burns, W. A.	"	Burke, Wm. and wife	"
Burns, Hattie	"	Bush, Mrs. J. R.	"
Bunce, John	"	Bywater, J. G.	"
Bunce, Mrs. J.	"		

C

Caine, J. E.	Salt Lake City.	Cannon, Rose Anna	Salt Lake City.
Caine, Margaret A.	"	Cannon, Emily H.	"
Caine, Miss Florence N.	"	Cannon, Ida D.	"
Cain, Addison	"	Calder, G. D.	"
Caine, John T.	"	Calder, Jennie	"
Cannon, C. M.	"	Calder, Dan H.	"
Cannon, Lewis T.	"	Calder, M. D.	"
Cannon, George Q.	"	Calton, William	"
Cannon, Sylvester Q.	"	Caskey, Robert J. and wife	"
Cannon, Carlie Y.	"	Calvert, Mrs. Lillian	"
Canner, S. W.	"	Capson, Mrs. Etta	"
Cameron, J. S.	"	Carey, Wm. E.	"
Cannon, Hester T.	"	Carter, Geo. W.	"
Cannon, Lewis M.	"	Carthey, F. G.	"
Cannon, Mrs. Bowman	"	Carter, Bertha K.	"
Cannon, May W.	"	Campbell, R. F.	"
Cannon, Mary H. H.	"	Campbell, Mrs. J. W.	"

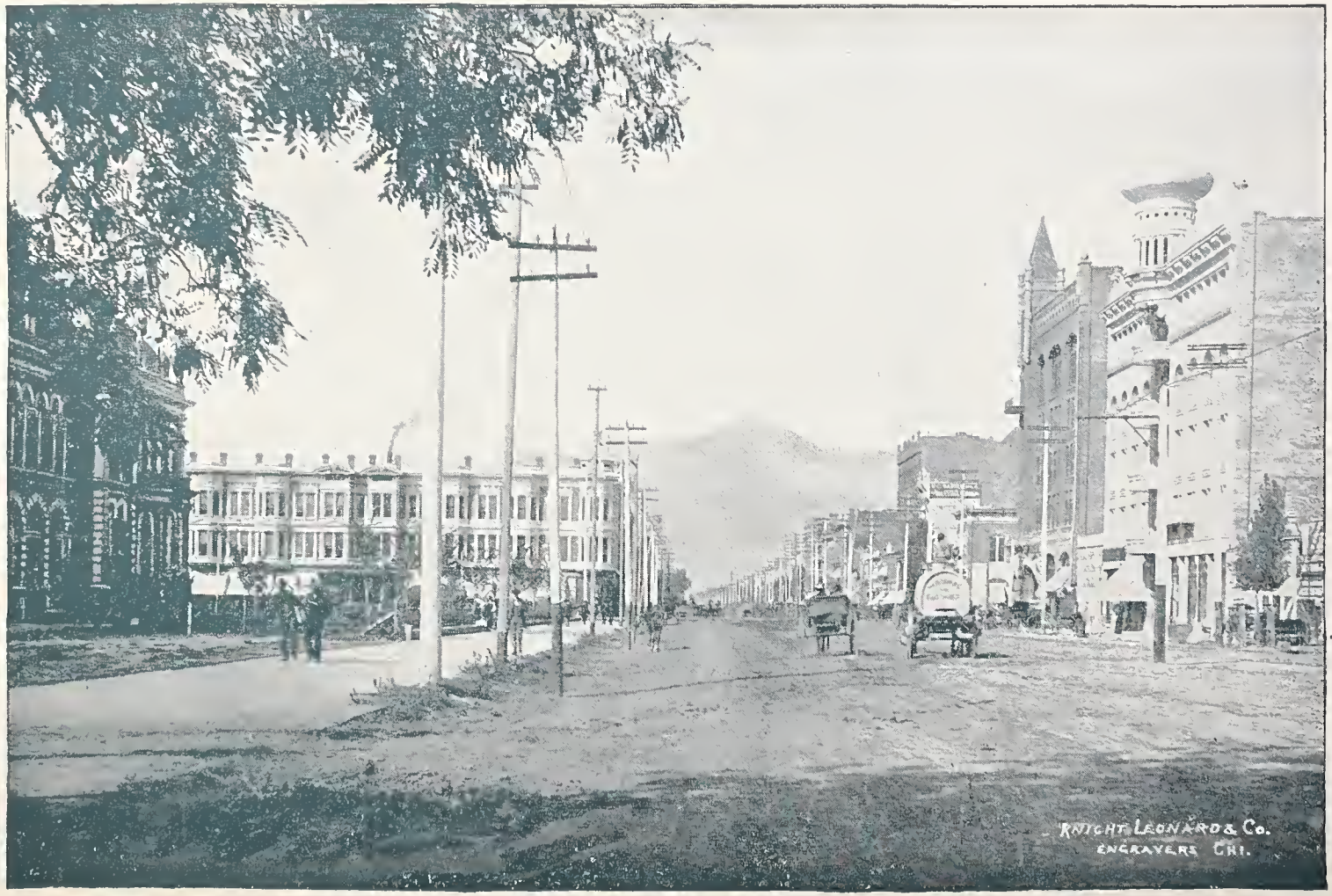
Campbell, Lizzie N.	Salt Lake City.	Christy, Elizabeth	Salt Lake City.
Campbell, R. S. and wife	"	Cherrill, Mrs. S.	"
Campbell, H. S.	"	Charette, E. H.	"
Campbell, A. S.	"	Chute, James A.	"
Campbell, Annie S.	"	Chenowe, Wm.	"
Campbell, Aggie S.	"	Chambers, R. C.	"
Campbell, Mrs. C. M.	"	Champney, F. G.	"
Campbell, Hazel	"	Critchlow, Mrs. Arthur	"
Campbell, Mrs. Jas. W.	"	Critchlow, Mrs. M. H.	"
Campbell, A. J.	"	Christophersen, M.	"
Cady, Cora B.	"	Clayton, I. A.	"
Carter, Mrs. T.	"	Clayton, Mrs. I. A.	"
Callaway, R. W.	"	Clayton, N. W. and wife	"
Callaway, W. F.	"	Clayton, B. J.	"
Caldwell, W. B.	"	Clasbey, J. T.	"
Carney, Jennie M.	"	Clough, H. T.	"
Carman, Mrs. W. N.	"	Clowes, E. C.	"
Callester, E. H.	"	Clapp, H. M.	"
Carlson, A. W.	"	Clays, Mrs. A. W.	"
Carrington, I. I.	"	Clay, B. F.	"
Calton, Geo. A.	"	Clawson, H. B.	"
Cavanaugh, P. H.	"	Clawson, E. C.	"
Castleton, Mrs. F. S.	"	Clawson, Miss Clara	"
Castleton, F. M.	"	Clawson, Spencer Jr.	"
Castleton, Mrs. Ellen	"	Clawson, Spencer	"
Castleton, W. C.	"	Clawson, Nabbie Y.	"
Cahoon, Louis	"	Clawson, Ruby	"
Cahoon, John P.	"	Clawson, Rudger	"
Cahoon, Mrs. J. P.	"	Clawson, Mrs. Lydia S.	"
Cahoon, Maggie	"	Clawson, Mrs. M. G.	"
Cahoon, Chester	"	Clawson, S. B. and wife	"
Cheurvont, P. M.	"	Clawson, T. A. and wife	"
Chester, D. R. and wife	"	Clawson, Claire L.	"
Chisholm, Mrs. W. W.	"	Clawson, A. B. Jr.	"
Chadwick, D. J.	"	Clawson, Miss Louine	"
Chadwick, Grace	"	Clawson, Ivie	"
Chadwick, Blanche	"	Clark, Lorenzo W.	"
Chapin, Mrs. A. C.	"	Clark, Ella	"
Christy, H.	"	Clark, John	"
Christy, Mrs. H.	"	Clark, L. W.	"

Clark, C. K.	Salt Lake City.	Cooper, C. M.	Salt Lake City.
Clark, W. N.	"	Cooper, Miss B. L.	"
Clark, L. S. and wife	"	Cook, Mrs. Grace D.	"
Clark, M. A.	"	Cobb, J. E.	"
Clark, J. E.	"	Coons, Miss Nellie	"
Clark, W. O. and wife	"	Croft, Alf R.	"
Clark, Vaughn	"	Crane, C. E.	"
Cochran, S. D.	"	Crow, G. N.	"
Condon, Miss E. E.	"	Creary, W. F.	"
Condon, Miss N.	"	Cripp, J. H.	"
Condon, William	"	Crainer, C. F.	"
Colton, Francis B.	"	Crockwell, John D.	"
Conrad, W. K.	"	Crockwell, Jas. H. and family	"
Constant, S. C.	"	Crockwell, Geo. W.	"
Coates, H. P. G. and wife	"	Croxall, W. Y.	"
Corcoran, Phil	"	Croxall, J. T.	"
Coffin, E. C.	"	Crawford, Wm. C.	"
Coffin, M. H. and wife	"	Crawford, James	"
Cornegy, Robert A.	"	Creary, Mrs. W. E.	"
Connor, W. J.	"	Creary, Miss Kittie	"
Conheim, Ed	"	Crismon, Florence	"
Coffman, H. G.	"	Crismon, W. S.	"
Cone, Isabel O.	"	Crismon, Alice	"
Coupland, J. W. Jr.	"	Cronin, A. J.	"
Collins, Mrs. R.	"	Crook, Rev. Archdeacon	"
Collins, C. W.	"	Criss, J. D.	"
Colborn, Edward F.	"	Cummings, M. E. Jr.	"
Corbett, P. W. and wife	"	Cummings, M. E.	"
Coughlin, C. J.	"	Cummings, Byron	"
Colser, Mrs. W. L.	"	Cummings, Ardelle	"
Cox, G. B.	"	Cunningham, J. A.	"
Cope, F. W.	"	Cunningham, Mae	"
Cohn, Miss Rosina	"	Cunningham, Will H.	"
Cohn, Mrs. Louis	"	Cunningham, Harry C.	"
Cohn, Alfred H. and wife	"	Cunningham, J. A. Jr.	"
Cohn, Henry L.	"	Culmer, G. C. K.	"
Connelly, Mrs. D. L.	"	Culmer, Miss Ca hie	"
Colton, W. F., wife, daughter and son,	"	Culmer, H. L. A.	"
Cooper, Mabel M.	"	Cushing, G. W.	"
Cooper, Mrs. W. A.	"		

Cushing, F. L.	Salt Lake City.	Cutler, Ralph	Salt Lake City.
Cutler, Lucy M.	"	Curtiss, Emily C.	"
Cutler, A. B.	"	Culraim, Theo.	"
Cutler, J. A.	"	Cutting, J. C.	"

D

Davis, Mrs. E. Y.	Salt Lake City.	Derrah, Mrs. S. V.	Salt Lake City.
Davis, Miss Alley	"	Derrah, E.	"
Davis, Mrs. Eva G.	"	Derrick, Z. T.	"
Davis, N. V.	"	Derrick, Frank S.	"
Davis, Mrs. G. H.	"	Derrick, G. W.	"
Davis, O. F.	"	Dearing, H. J.	"
Davis, Lottie	"	Diehl, Christopher	"
Davis, Hannah	"	De Meyer, Gertrude	"
Davis, A. H.	"	DeKalb, J. C. and wife	"
Davis, F. J.	"	Denby, Wythe and wife	"
Davis, Mrs. Oscar F.	"	Dean, Mrs. Eva Z.	"
Davis, Fred L.	"	Dean, Harry	"
Davis, Miss Fairy	"	Dean, Lucy	"
Davis, Miss Nellie	"	Deskey, Mrs. M. H.	"
Davis, Mrs. E. N.	"	Dey, Chas. C. and wife	"
Daft, Mrs. R.	"	Dennis, Mrs. Fred. W.	"
Daggett, M. B.	"	Dennis, W. W.	"
Daggett, Ellsworth and wife	"	Dentler, C. E.	"
Dayton, Walter H.	"	DeGolyer, E. S.	"
Dayton, Jennie L.	"	Delinski, Hermann W.	"
Dayton, W. H.	"	Distelrath, Jos. H.	"
Dayton, Chas. H.	"	Dimmick, Jessie	"
Danforth, Lucy E.	"	Dimmick, William C.	"
Daynes, J. J. Jr.	"	Dimmick, E. J.	"
Daynes, J. J.	"	Dimmick, Mrs. Edna	"
Darling, May E.	"	Dimmick, Jessie L.	"
Day, J. A.	"	Dickenson, Mrs. E. R.	"
Day, John L.	"	Dickenson, E. L.	"
Daly, J. J., wife and children	"	Dickinson, S. S.	"
Daly, Jas. F.	"	Dickinson, E.	"
Dallin, C. E.	"	Dickson, Miss Irene	"
Darling, Elmer E.	"	Dickson, W. H. and wife	"
de Ricqles, A. E.	"	Dittmann, L. W.	"



MAIN STREET, OGDEN, UTAH.

Dinwoodey, Henry M. and wife, Salt Lake City.
Dimmitt, J. M., wife and son "
Dickerman, C. O. "
Dickert, F. and wife "
Dickert, Dilpert "
Diener, C. O. "
Dickert, Miss Cla a "
Downey, George M. "
Downey, M. D. "
Dole, C. L. "
Dougall, W. B. "
Dougall, Mrs. H. M. "
Donnellan, J. T., wife and child, "
Donnellan, John W. "
Donnellan, Kenneth J. "
Dougall, Cathie "
Dougall, Clare "
Dougall, Mrs. Maria Y. "
Dolan, John M. "
Dowling, J. J. "
Doolittle, James G. "
Donovan, John J. and wife "
Doyle, W. E. "
Dolson, Dr. C. A. and wife "
Dowse, C. H. "
Douglas, C. I. "
Downing, L. L. and wife "
Dooly, J. E. and wife "
Dooly, Nellie F. "
Dooly, Margaret L. "
Dooly, Miss Eva "
Drury, S. F. "
Druehl, F. A. "
Druehl, Mrs. F. A. "
Druehl, Miss Ella J. "

Driggs, Frank M. Salt Lake City.
Drake, Mrs. J. F. "
Dresser, N. B. "
Driver, H. S. "
Duke, H. T. "
Duke, Mrs. H. T. "
Duncan, W. C. "
Duncan, D. D. "
Duncan, Alfred E. "
Duncombe, A. J. "
Dunbar, J. T. "
Dutton, A. J. and wife "
Dunford, Lehi E. "
Dunning, Z. "
Dunning, Mrs. E. H. "
Durst, Chas. B. "
Dunshee, Alfred "
Dupont, C. M. "
Duffick, Beryl "
Durkin, T. F. "
Dugan, Thos. F. "
Dull, C. M. "
Dumbeck, Mrs. R. "
Dwyer, James "
Dwyer, Miss Kate "
Dyer, A. R. "
Dyer, Mrs. Ella F. "
Dyer, Mamie "
Dyer, Orson C. "
Dyer, Miss Edna "
Dyer, Frank H. "
Dyer, Mrs. C. E. "
Dye, Mrs. R. W. "
Dysart, Mary "

E

Eastman, J. G.	Salt Lake City.	Eldridge, H. R.	Salt Lake City.
Eastman, Mrs. E. A.	"	Eldridge, Mrs. C. E.	"
Eastmand, Elizabeth B.	"	Eldredge, E. R.	"
Eastmand, Mary E.	"	Ellard, Ruth	"
Earnshaw, Mrs. Harriet	"	Ellsworth, Elmer A.	"
Eardley, Mrs. Ardella	"	Ellis, James	"
Earnshaw, Miss H.	"	Ellis, Alice Louisa	"
Eager, Mabel B.	"	Elder, Edwin T.	"
Eberly, W. V.	"	Ellison, Dr. W. D.	"
Edgerly, May J.	"	Empey, N. A.	"
Edwards, W. C.	"	Empey, Mrs. N. A.	"
Edwards, Carrie M.	"	Emery, W. S.	"
Edwards, Rachael	"	Emery, Mabel E.	"
Edward, W. T.	"	Ensign, H. J. Jr.	"
Edgerly, J. H.	"	Ensign, Miss Rula	"
Eddington, Rose	"	Estes, B. F. and wife	"
Eggert, C. A.	"	Eurgens, Bessie M.	"
Eisler, O. W.	"	Evans, D. A.	"
Eisele, Wm. F.	"	Evans, T. H.	"
Eisman, Simon	"	Evans, Mrs. J. W.	"
Eiseman, Wm.	"	Evans, C. D. Jr.	"
Eiseman, Rena	"	Evans, Mrs. W. E.	"
Eiseman, H.	"	Evans, J. D.	"
Ellerbeck, W. S.	"	Everett, W. T.	"
Ellerbeck, Edith	"	Evans, Julia H.	"
Ellerbeck, B. M.	"	Evans, Lewis A.	"
Elliott, J., M. D.	"	Ewing, Dr. Alex.	"
Elliott, Mrs J. W.	"		

F

Fabian, Ferd. J.	Salt Lake City.	Farnsworth, Alice	Salt Lake City.
Fabian, Mrs. F. J.	"	Farnsworth, Jennie A.	"
Farlow, John B.	"	Felt, A. W.	"
Farlow, Mrs. J. B.	"	Fennerry, M. R. and lady	"
Farlow, Miss	"	Fenton, S. F. and wife	"
Farrell, Mrs. J. W.	"	Ferris, C. H.	"
Farnsworth, P. T.	"	Ferguson, Barlow	"
Farnsworth, Julia A.	"	Fields, S. H. Jr.	"

Field, Jeane A.	Salt Lake City.	Fox, Moylan C. and wife	Salt Lake City.
Fitzgerald, E. C.	"	Fox, Jessie L.	"
Fitzgerald, Ella C.	"	Fox, Mrs. Jesse W. Jr.	"
Fitzpatrick, John B.	"	Fox, J C.	"
Fink, Mrs. C. F.	"	Fox, Lawrence	"
Flashman, Rose E.	"	Forrester, Mrs. G. E.	"
Folland, Eli A.	"	Franken, J. S.	"
Foster, George	"	French, E. E. and wife	"
Foster, Wm. H.	"	Frost, G. E.	"
Foster, Eurelia	"	Frost, Edwin P.	"
Foster, Miss Alice	"	Frost, Nettie P.	"
Foster, Frank	"	Frost, Grace L.	"
Fowler, Dr. Allen	"	Fullmer, J. M.	"
Fowler, Ernest M.	"	Fullmer, B.	"
Fowler, Lela M.	"	Fugate, L. E. and wife	"
Forsythe, Ida G.	"	Fry, U. G.	"
Frazier, Miss Belle	"	Frye, Ida M.	"
Fritsch, F.	"	Fyler, Hattie A.	"
Fritsch, K.	"	Fyler, H. A.	"
Fritsch, Mrs. K.	"		

G

Gage, E. C., M. D.	Salt Lake City.	Grant, Mrs. E. R.	Salt Lake City.
Gage, Miss	"	Grant, Mrs. Emily W.	"
Gamble, W. R	"	Grant, Mrs. W. N.	"
Gallacher, James T.	"	Grant, B. F.	"
Galigher, W. G.	"	Grant, Louisella	"
Galvin, James F.	"	Grant, Ray	"
Gattung, Frank C.	"	Grant, Lutie	"
Gates, S. C.	"	Grant, J. F.	"
Gannett, Laura C.	"	Grancel, W. J.	"
Geddes, Theron and wife	"	Greenep, R. A.	"
Geddes, Miss Katharine A.	"	Greenwood, M. A.	"
Geddes, Jennie Budd	"	Greene, Thomas	"
Gemmel', Belle Anderson	"	Greene, Jennie	"
Gerrans, Mary J.	"	Grey, Earl D.	"
Gracey, Mrs. Lily	"	Griggs, T C.	"
Graham, J. K.	"	Graves, W. A.	"
Graham, W. L.	"	Graves, Dr. Wm. H.	"
Grant, Heber J.	"	Gray, Andrew S.	"

Gray, Jennie	Salt Lake City.	Gill, W. W.	Salt Lake City.
Griggs, M. A.	"	Gillis, Niel	"
Gritton, William	"	Gillespie, Peter K.	"
Griffin, J. H.	"	Gillespie, Mrs. E.	"
Griffith, E. and wife	"	Gillespie, Frank K.	"
Griffith, Laura	"	Gillespie, Henry S.	"
Griffith, W. M.	"	Gillespie, Miss Letitia	"
Greenman, John E.	"	Gillespie, Mrs. Lottie	"
Greenman, Mrs. J. W.	"	Givens, J. W.	"
Griswold, Hector	"	Glendinning, M.	"
Groesbeck, John A. Jr.	"	Glendinning, James	"
Groesbeck, James S.	"	Glendinning, Miss	"
Groesbeck, Frank	"	Glass, Sam A.	"
Groo, Mrs. M. J.	"	Godbe, A. T.	"
Gross, S.	"	Godbe, Mrs. Annie T.	"
Groshell, Oscar and wife	"	Godbe, Mrs. Alfred T.	"
Gries, John B.	"	Godham, L. B. and wife	"
Gibson, J. F.	"	Goddard, F. P.	"
Gibson, A. A.	"	Goode, Frank	"
Gibson, J.	"	Goldberg, J.	"
Gibson, Harold	"	Golden, Mrs. M. H.	"
Gibney, L.	"	Golding, Flossie	"
Giesy, Miss Augusta	"	Golding, Mrs. S.	"
Giesy, Gussie	"	Gorlinski, Robt.	"
Gilmer, C. V. and wife	"	Gorlinski, J.	"
Gilmer, J. T.	"	Goss, Louisa E.	"
Gilmer, M. S.	"	Gunn, John F.	"
Gilmer, Lucile	"	Gourlay, Chas. B.	"
Gill, E.	"	Gurnsey, D.	"

H

Haag, Robt. T.	Salt Lake City.	Hall, G. B.	Salt Lake City.
Haag, Herman H.	"	Hall, Mary E.	"
Hadra, Mrs. F. S.	"	Hall, Fannie	"
Haight, F.	"	Hall, Ida	"
Haight, Mrs. F.	"	Haller, T. C.	"
Halloran, W. J. and wife	"	Halliday, T. C.	"
Hall, W. S.	"	Halliday, T. L.	"
Hall, Mrs. W. C.	"	Hallock, E. S.	"

Hamilton, J. B. and wife	Salt Lake City.	Havens, Mena Holton	Salt Lake City.
Hamilton, J. M. and wife	"	Haybens, A. J.	"
Hamilton, Mrs. F. B.	"	Hayden, Charlotte E.	"
Hamburger, A. M.	"	Haywood, Mrs. H. T.	"
Hampton, J. V. and wife	"	Hazelton, S. E.	"
Hampton, Grant	"	Healy, Mrs. A. J.	"
Hampton, Mrs. Benj.	"	Healy, Edith A.	"
Hancock, Thos. and wife	"	Heiser, Mrs. O. H.	"
Hanna, E. F.	"	Heisler, Clara	"
Hanchett, Dr. J. C. and wife	"	Hemphill, W. P. and wife	"
Hanson, Mary	"	Hemphill, D. E.	"
Hanhauser, John H.	"	Hemenway, O. G.	"
Hanauer, Miss Ida	"	Hemstead, Harry	"
Hanauer, Mrs. L.	"	Hempstead, David B.	"
Hanauer, Max S.	"	Hendricks, J. D.	"
Hanauer, Fannie	"	Hendricks, Mrs. J. D.	"
Hanauer, A.	"	Heiss, J. A.	"
Hanauer, A. Jr.	"	Hennessey, Thos. F.	"
Hansen, H. W.	"	Henry, Wm. N.	"
Harkness Mrs.	"	Henry, Mrs. S. A.	"
Harkness, Miss Ora	"	Henry, Kathleen	"
Hardy, Mrs. O. H.	"	Henderson, J. W.	"
Hard, Dave	"	Henderson, H. P. and wife	"
Harman, Geo. R.	"	Henderson, Thos.	"
Harms, F.	"	Hengestner, Joseph	"
Harlo, F. M.	"	Herman, F. M.	"
Harwood, J. T.	"	Hersch, J. C. and wife	"
Hart, Robt.	"	Hersch, Mrs. J. D.	"
Hart, Nora B.	"	Herron, Chas. E.	"
Harris, G. A.	"	Herrick, William J.	"
Harris, Mrs. Frank	"	Hesse, Ed. E.	"
Harrison, H. C.	"	Hess, Mrs. W. B.	"
Hastings, Miss Belle	"	Hewitt, G. H.	"
Haslam, Robt. H.	"	Hewlett, F. J.	"
Hase, H. J.	"	Hewlett, Emily J.	"
Hatch, A. and wife	"	Hewlett, Orson	"
Hauerbach, Otto A.	"	Heywood, J. L.	"
Haworth, Alice	"	Heywood, B. B.	"
Hawthorne, Harry H.	"	Hickey, James	"
Hawkes, Albert S.	"	Hicks, W. M.	"

Higgins, C. W.	Salt Lake City.	Holland, Dudley	Salt Lake City.
Higgins, Pauline	"	Hollister, Ida J.	"
Higgins, Vera	"	Hollingberg, A. J.	"
Hill, H.	"	Holman, Phelps R.	"
Hill, Karl	"	Holman, Geo. P	"
Hill, Mrs. Fred J.	"	Holmes, John	"
Hills, Maud T.	"	Holmes, G. S.	"
Hills, Lewis B.	"	Holmes, H. R.	"
Hill, John and wife	"	Home, Geo. W. and wife	"
Hill, Leah Paul	"	Home, W. J., wife and daughter	"
Hills, L. S.	"	Home, Mrs. Mary S.	"
Hills, Thereda H.	"	Home, Miss Nettie	"
Hills, Eugene T.	"	Hooper, J. W.	"
Hill, Mrs. Isaac	"	Hooper, J. Jr.	"
Hilton, Robert J.	"	Hooper, J. C. and wife	"
Hilson, I.	"	Hooper, Allie	"
Hindman, John A. and wife	"	Hopkins, L. C.	"
Hinshaw, T. E.	"	Hoskin, P.	"
Hjiem, Nora	"	Horne, Albert	"
Hiskey, U. U. and wife	"	Horsley, Thos. W.	"
Hoag, Mary L.	"	Horsley, Adalina	"
Hoban, Miss Maggie A.	"	Horsley, Annie	"
Hodges, T. and wife	"	Howell, Bernard	"
Hodgson, Oliver	"	Homer, Thos. and wife	"
Hoefler, Harry R.	"	Howard, Harry O.	"
Hoffer, Miss Barbara M.	"	Howe, C. R.	"
Hoffman, R. C. and wife	"	Howe, Edgar	"
Hofmann, Lena	"	Howe, Amos	"
Hofer, Louisa	"	Houtz, Mrs. M.	"
Hoge, E. D.	"	Houtz, Kate	"
Hogle, James	"	Houghton, J. A.	"
Hogle, Mrs. James	"	Houghton, Mrs. E. M.	"
Hogle, Owen	"	Houghton, Sallie	"
Holden, A. F.	"	Houghton, Hattie	"
Holder, Mary E.	"	Houghton, Fred and wife	"
Holton, M. Adelaide	"	Houston, Margaret	"
Hollar, G. W.	"	Hubbard, W. E.	"
Holy, Hank	"	Huggins, B. E.	"
Holland, W. B.	"	Hull, Thomas	"
Holland, F. L.	"	Hull, Mrs. A. M.	"

Hull, Blanche	Salt Lake City.	Hughes, M. A., M. D.	Salt Lake City.
Hull, Maggie	"	Hughes, Frank	"
Hull, Mary	"	Hylin, Matthew	"
Hulburd, Anna F.	"	Hyde, Mrs. A. E.	"
Hunter, Dr. H.	"	Hyde, A. E. Jr.	"
Hunter, James	"	Hyde, Mary A.	"
Huteson, Dr. Helen	"	Hyde, Mrs. Wm.	"
Hughes, John D.	"	Hyde, Annie Laura	"
Hughes, D. S. and wife	"	Hyde, Miss Edna	"
Hughes, J. H.	"	Hyde, Amy	"
Hughes, Mrs. John W.	"		

I

Iliff, T. C.	Salt Lake City.	Ingram, Mrs. J. B.	Salt Lake City.
Iliff, Laura	"	Irvine, W. H.	"
Iliff, May O	"	Irwin, A. F.	"
Iles, M. L.	"	Iverson, Heber C.	"

J

Jacobs, C. H.	Salt Lake City.	Jennings, Harry H.	Salt Lake City.
Jacobs, D. O.	"	Jennings, Miss Geneva	"
Jacobs, Z. H.	"	Jennings, James E.	"
Jacobs, Mrs. W. H.	"	Jennings, Mrs. O. A.	"
Jackson, John	"	Jennings, Harold P.	"
Jack, G. H.	"	Jenkins, J. W. and wife	"
Jaske, C. H.	"	Jenkins, C. S. and wife	"
Jarman, Ida	"	Jenson, Andrew	"
Janney, F. G.	"	Jensen, Josephine	"
James, Mrs. D. W.	"	Jessup, Mrs. R. J.	"
James, E. M.	"	Jessup, Linda B.	"
James, Elizabeth H.	"	Johnson, Jos.	"
James, H. C.	"	Johnston, Mrs. James	"
James, Mrs. H. C.	"	Johnson, Boman W.	"
James, Miss Allie	"	Johnson, Andy	"
James, Herbert L.	"	Johnson, R. M.	"
James, Hattie	"	Johnson, Charles	"
Jeager, B. A.	"	Johnson, Blenda C.	"
Jeffrey, G. M.	"	Johnson, C. E.	"
Jeffrey, Rachel H.	"	Jones, T. R.	"
Jennings, Jos. A.	"	Jones, W. E.	"
Jennings, Walter P.	"	Jones, Howard	"



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Jones, Griffith	"	Joy, Mrs. Frank D.	"
Jones, V. B.	"	Joy, Maude H.	"
Jones, Elmer B. and wife	"	Joy, Mrs. E. G.	"
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Jones, Eugene F.	"	Judge, Mrs. Mary	"
Jones, W. H. and wife	"	Judge, Miss Agnes	"
Jones, B. Wallace	"	Justice, J. L. and wife	"
Jones, Marcus E.	"	Judge, Elizabeth F.	"

K

Kahn, Emanuel	Salt Lake City.	Kidmaher, R. H.	Salt Lake City.
Kahn, Mrs. Emanuel	"	Kjos, K. A.	"
Keller, W. T.	"	Kinkead, J. S.	"
Keller, G. R.	"	Kilbourn, Mrs. S.	"
Keeler, F. D.	"	Kimball, John L.	"
Kelly, Lily	"	Kimball, John H.	"
Kelly, Geo. J.	"	Kimball, Julia A.	"
Kelly, W. H.	"	Kimball, Moroni	"
Kelly, Nora H.	"	Kimball, F. D.	"
Kelly, J. J.	"	Kimball, Mrs. F. D.	"
Kent, Edith	"	Kimball, Douglas	"
Kenyon, H. A.	"	Kimball, Mrs. H. F.	"
Kennedy, M. J.	"	Kimball, Bessie	"
Kennedy, Mrs. M. J.	"	Kimball, Sarah M.	"
Kenyon, Harriet O.	"	Kimball, Miss Blanche	"
Kenyon, Ralph	"	Kingsbury, T. J.	"
Kendall, J. D.	"	King, Frank L.	"
Kendall, Mrs. J. J.	"	King, Jean L.	"
Kenworthy, J. D. and wife	"	Kind, A. A.	"
Keeney, Annie	"	Kind, Mrs. A. A.	"
Kerr, W. J. and wife	"	Krider, John	"
Kerr, J. B.	"	Kirk, William	"
Kees, E. R.	"	Kirk, Mrs. James H.	"
Kessler, E. A.	"	Kirk, Stella	"
Kesler, A. P.	"	Kirk, Georgie	"
Keyting, Ella	"	Kletting, R.	"
Keyting, Miss M.	"	Kletting, Mrs. R.	"
Keysor, Mrs. G. H.	"	Kline, K. Mary	"

Knox, Frank	Salt Lake City.	Knuckey, A. E.	Salt Lake City.
Knox, Mrs. Frank	"	Kneass, A. E.	"
Knight, F. R.	"	Krouse, H. S.	"
Knight, Louise C.	"	Krouse, Mrs. H. S.	"
Korner, Geo. L.	"	Kroeger, Gustave	"
Knauss, Geo. D.	"	Kullak, Louis F.	"
Kneass, Willie E.	"		

L

La Barthe, Jules	Salt Lake City.	Leach, Nellie	Salt Lake City.
La Barthe, Mrs. Jules	"	Le Compte, Mrs. L. and son	"
La Barthe, Jules Jr.	"	Lee, E. O. and wife	"
Lambourne, Alfred	"	Lee, Thos. J. and wife	"
Lambourne, G. W. and wife	"	Lee, L. D.	"
Lambert, Chas. F.	"	Lee, Blanche	"
Lannan, P. H.	"	Lee, Heber	"
Lange, Chas. G.	"	Lee, Mrs. L. D.	"
Lanesy, E. T.	"	Lees, Mrs. T.	"
Lansden, John T. and wife	"	Leeser, F. A.	"
Langley, J. W. and wife	"	Leonard, John	"
Land, W. B.	"	Leonard, Abiel	"
Lane, Mrs. E. D.	"	Leonard, Mrs. A. A.	"
Larson, Rose H.	"	Leonard, F. J.	"
Larkin, Thos. J.	"	Leonard, Mrs. Fred. J.	"
Larson, Rena	"	Lenhart, C. C.	"
Latimer, R. H.	"	Lenberg, Mrs. Jac	"
Landick, Dr. L. F.	"	Le Prohon, E. M.	"
Landick, Mrs.	"	Lesser, Mrs. Samuel	"
Langton, Isaac	"	Lester, J. C.	"
Lavin, W. H.	"	Lester, Mrs. J. C.	"
Lavagnino, G.	"	Lester, W. I.	"
Lawrence, H. W.	"	Lett, Henry C.	"
Lawrence, Mrs. Julia	"	Letcher, Jerrold R.	"
Lawrence, Geo. N.	"	Leverick, W. H. and wife	"
Lawrence, Mrs. A. B.	"	Levinger, H.	"
Lawrence, Will H.	"	Levitt, Aaron	"
Lawver, Frank	"	Levy, Joseph	"
Lawler, Mrs. W. B.	"	Levy, Sam	"
Lawson, Belle	"	Levy, Mrs. S.	"
Lawson, Crissie	"	Levy, Lottie	"

Levy, Sam'l H.	Salt Lake City.	Logan, John	Salt Lake City.
Levy, Joe	"	Lollin, Carl D.	"
Levy, Maurice E.	"	Lollin, Mrs. John	"
Lewis, T. S.	"	Loomis, Mrs. Geo. D.	"
Lewis, Hallie	"	Longmaid, Annie	"
Lewis, C. L.	"	Lowe, Geo. A. and wife	"
Lewis, Ira H. and wife	"	Lowe, Catharine	"
Lewis, Mrs. Ella C.	"	Lombard, Gay	"
Lewis, Miss G.	"	Lovendale, J. H. and wife	"
Leyland, Henry	"	Love, S. H.	"
Lichtenstein, H.	"	Lloyd, Eva	"
Lippman, Rhoda G.	"	Luft, George Wm.	"
Little, F. W.	"	Lyons, W. H., wife and daughter	"
Little, J. C.	"	Lyons, Edna L.	"
Little, B. L.	"	Lyons, Mrs. J. A. E.	"
Little, J. T.	"	Lynn, W. P.	"
Little, Mrs. E. H.	"	Lynn, Mrs. W. P.	"
Little, Ella	"	Lyman, H. S.	"
Little, Kitty	"	Lyman, T. M. Jr.	"
Little, Nellie	"	Lynn, A. D.	"
Little, Vivian	"	Lyman, Geo. A.	"
Loar, I. Gladys	"	Lyman, Walker	"
Lochrie, Mrs. P.	"	Lynn, Miss Ethel	"
Lockwood, W. S.	"	Lynch, W. J. and wife	"

M

Mabray family	Salt Lake City.	Malin, J. E.	Salt Lake City.
Macbeth, Hugh C.	"	Mansfield, Mrs. A. J.	"
Mackintosh, T. J.	"	Manning, Fannie L.	"
Mackintosh, R.	"	Mann, Bert	"
Mackintosh, Miss Jennie	"	Marcroft, Lottie	"
Mackay, Joseph	"	Marck, Niels A.	"
Mackintosh, Miss B. L.	"	Margetts, Phil	"
MacMaster, B. T.	"	Margetts, T. E.	"
Madsen, Richard W.	"	Marks, W. S.	"
Mader, Chas.	"	Marshall, C. H.	"
Marix, L. P.	"	Marshall, Edgar	"
Mair, Jas.	"	Marsh, H. J.	"
Major, Mrs. Mary Grant	"	Marshall, Geo. M.	"
Malone, W. R.	"	Marshall, Mrs. Dr.	"

Marshall, G. M.	Salt Lake City.	Merkle, Wm. and wife	Salt Lake City.
Marshall. C. B.	"	Metcalf, Frank W. and wife	"
Martin, W. S.	"	Midgley, Joshua	"
Martin, Alverda H.	"	Midgley, Mrs. J. R.	"
Martin, Jessie	"	Midgley, J. G. and wife	"
Martin, C. H. and wife	"	Midgley, David	"
Martin, Mrs. Lewis	"	Midgley, Mrs. D.	"
Martin, Ethel	"	Midgley, Edith	"
Mason, Robt.	"	Midgley, C. P.	"
Mathis, Mrs. T. S.	"	Miles, J. F.	"
Mathews, Geo. R.	"	Milner, A. C.	"
Mattoon, J. H.	"	Milner, S. B.	"
May, William C.	"	Miller, E. D.	"
Mayer, Chas. H.	"	Miller, H. M.	"
Mayhue, M.	"	Miller, Mrs. H. M.	"
Mayne, Eva	"	Miller, C. May	"
Mayo, H. N. and wife	"	Miller, Mrs. John T.	"
Meacham, F. A.	"	Miller, Edna G.	"
Meackin, Ed.	"	Miller, C. M.	"
Mead, Nellie	"	Miller, Mrs. C. M.	"
Mears, H. H.	"	Mills, Wm. Gill	"
Mehesy, Edward	"	Millspaugh, J. F. and wife	"
Meine, Anna	"	Millspaugh, Winnefred	"
Meek, Chas. F.	"	Mitchener, Martha	"
Melton, J. N.	"	Mitchener, Mrs. E. P. and son	"
Melton, Mrs. Joanna	"	Mitchener, Anna	"
Meloy, T. W.	"	Mitchell, Mrs. George	"
Marrionneaux, T. and wife	"	Mitchner, Jennie	"
Merriam, Mrs. W. E.	"	Moran, Daniel W.	"
Merrill, Frank W.	"	Moran, P. J.	"
Merrill, Irene	"	Moffat, James	"
Merrill, Maud	"	Moffat, A. D. and wife	"
Merrill, Marcia	"	Moon, A. T.	"
Merrill, Susie I.	"	Moon, Mrs. A. T.	"
Meyer, Dr. Theodor	"	Monheim, Mrs. A. E.	"
Meyer, Gus	"	Moore, C. I.	"
Meyer, I. G.	"	Moore, Olive	"
Moyer, Geo. W.	"	Montgomery, A. C.	"
Meyers, John H.	"	Montgomery, John	"
Merritt, Samuel A.	"	Monroe, Frank	"

Morrow, Mrs. Geo.	Salt Lake City.	McBrine, Miss S. A.	Salt Lake City.
Morrison, S. W.	"	McCaskell, J. A.	"
Morrison, Mrs. S. W.	"	McCarrick, W. S.	"
Morrison, Ione P.	"	McClain, Frank E. and wife	"
Morrison, J. S.	"	McClour, Miss Annie	"
Morris, Robert	"	McCune, A. W. and wife	"
Morris, Mrs. Emily	"	McCune, E. V.	"
Morris, R. W.	"	McCune, Miss Fay	"
Morris, A. C.	"	McClusky, J. J. and niece	"
Morris, A. P.	"	McConahay, W. M.	"
Morris, Elias	"	McConaughy, R. E.	"
Morris, Ernest	"	McCormick, O. T. and wife	"
Morris, Jos. R.	"	McCornick, E. A.	"
Morris, Joseph	"	McCornick, W. S.	"
Morris, Will	"	McCornick, Clarence	"
Morgan, John and wife	"	McConville, B. J.	"
Morgan, J. T.	"	McCornick, G. A.	"
Morgan, Mabelle L.	"	McCornick, Willis S.	"
Morse, J. S.	"	McConaughy, Mrs. R. E.	"
Morse, Mrs. E. F.	"	McCoy, W. J.	"
Morton, Ed T. and wife	"	McDowall, S. M. and wife	"
Morton, C. C.	"	McDonald, W. C.	"
Morton, Nettie	"	McDermott, Fannie	"
Moritz, Lahela	"	McDermott, M. J.	"
Moseley, A. B.	"	McEwan, Jean	"
Murdoch, David L.	"	McEwan, Robt T.	"
Murray G. H.	"	McGinty, Mollie	"
Murray, T. P.	"	McGill, James D.	"
Murray, Miss G.	"	McGill, Mrs. James D.	"
Murphy, E. H.	"	McGregor, J.	"
Muller, Frank F.	"	McGrath, M. A.	"
MacDuff, John	"	McGrath, John	"
MacDuff, Nellie	"	McGrath, J. P.	"
MacMaster, B. T.	"	McIntyre, Samuel	"
McAllister, Miss Kate	"	McIntyre, Frank	"
McAllister, Dannie	"	McIntosh, Grace	"
McAllister, D. W.	"	McIntyre, Samuel Jr.	"
McAllister, Mrs. D. M.	"	McKay, C. R.	"
McAllister, Geo. S.	"	McKay, G. N.	"
McAllister, H. M.	"	McKay, Mrs. M. E.	"

McKay, C. F. and wife	Salt Lake City.	McMurray, J. H.	Salt Lake City.
McKay, F. C.	"	McMillan, Lute	"
McKibben, Geo. J. and wife	"	McNamee, C. E.	"
McKinney, Jas. W.	"	McNair, Mrs. T. B.	"
McKeehan, Mrs. J. W.	"	McNair, Esther	"
McKenna, J. P.	"	McNair, Helen	"
McLachlan, Alice	"	McNiece, R. G.	"
McLafferty, A.	"	McNulty, Katie	"
McMillan, Mrs. H. G.	"	McRae, David	"
McMillan, Leta	"	McWilliams, F. C.	"
McMillen, Lizzie	"	McWenie, Jas. M.	"
McMillan, Annie M.	"	McWenie, James	"
McMillan, W. F.	"		

N

Nadel, Lawrence	Salt Lake City.	Nordvall, A.	Salt Lake City.
Nason, Adelaide V.	"	Norrell, A. G.	"
Neal, W. D.	"	Noble, F. W.	"
Nebeker, W. D.	"	Noble, W. P.	"
Nebeker, Ella M.	"	Noble, Miss Ida	"
Nebeker, Wm. G.	"	Noble, Miss Mamie	"
Needham, W. A. and wife	"	Norris, Rev. Fred W. and wife	"
Needham, Nellie	"	Norton, G. E.	"
Nelson, Lawrence	"	Norton, Della	"
Neldon, Mrs. W. A. and children	"	Norton, Adda	"
Nelsen, W. F.	"	Nott, D. R. and wife	"
Nelson, H. A.	"	Nuckoler, Bruce J.	"
Nickum, James	"	Nye, Geo. L.	"
Nicol, W. L.	"	Nystrom, P. T.	"
Niles, H. D.	"	Nystrom, Theodore	"
Nordberg, A. C.	"		

O

Oatley Sisters	Salt Lake City.	Odell, Fred	Salt Lake City.
Oatley, Miss Lotta	"	Odell, T. G.	"
Oatley, Miss Polly	"	Odson, J.	"
O'Brien, C. H.	"	Odson, L. B.	"
O'Brien, W. M.	"	Odell, Geo. T., wife and daughter	"
O'Connor, Mrs. Jas.	"	Odell, Louise	"
O'Donnell, E. G. and wife	"	O'Fessall, J. K.	"
O'Dyson, Howard F.	"	Officer, R. H.	"

Officer, Robt. Gwynn	Salt Lake City.	O'Rourk, M.	Salt Lake City.
Officer, Mrs. T. H.	"	Orlob, C.	"
Oglesby, Milton L.	"	Osborn, J. E.	"
Oglesby, J. E.	"	Osborne, T. J.	"
Oglesby, Richard A.	"	Ostler, Fannie E.	"
Olivier, H. P.	"	Osmond, George	"
Olsen, T. N.	"	Osmond, Mrs. George	"
Oppenheimer, Mrs. L.	"	Osmond, Alice E.	"
O'Reilly, T. B. and wife	"	Owen, A.	"

P

Pack, Ward E. Jr.	Salt Lake City.	Paul, Ethel J.	Salt Lake City.
Page, Howard A.	"	Patrick, W. G.	"
Page, Lily L.	"	Patrick, Robert Jr.	"
Palmer, Mrs. H. L.	"	Patterson, Mrs. F. R.	"
Plough, R. E.	"	Patterson, Sarah	"
Porch, W. S.	"	Patterson, Roy	"
Pannier, A. A.	"	Patterson, Daniel and wife	
Papworth, R. Jr.	"	Patterson, Grace	"
Papworth, R.	"	Peart, Miss Vilate	"
Papin, Rene V.	"	Pearson, H. A.	"
Parry, D. R.	"	Pearson, Mrs. D. W.	"
Parry, E. F.	"	Pearson, D. and wife	"
Pardee, Mrs. James D.	"	Pease, V. H. and wife	"
Pardoe, Florence	"	Pease, B. E.	"
Pardee, Mrs. J. D.	"	Peligman, J.	"
Park, John R.	"	Pendergast, M. S.	"
Park, Boyd	"	Pendleton, A. J. and wife	"
Park, Margaret B.	"	Pendleton, A. J. Jr. and wife	"
Parker, E. C.	"	Pendleton, Miss E.	"
Parker, Mrs. I. N.	"	Penhale, Clayton A.	"
Parker, Miss Maud	"	Penhale, Judson C.	"
Parker, J. W. Jr.	"	Penhale, S. Isla	"
Parker, F. L. wife and sons	"	Penhale, G. T. and wife	"
Parker, J. V. Jr.	"	Pence, Chas. J. and wife	"
Partridge, Leila	"	Pense, V. H.	"
Parsons, E. H.	"	Peirce, Lydia Snow	"
Parsons, Miss Jennie	"	Penrose, Ernest S.	"
Paul, Samuel	"	Perkins, Mrs. Fannie	"
Paul, Mrs. S.	"	Perkins, Mrs. A. P.	"



CASTLE GATE, ON LINE OF RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY.

Perkins, Miss Belle	Salt Lake City.	Pitts, J. H.	Salt Lake City.
Peschel, Emma	"	Pitt, Ida	"
Pettit, Lewis	"	Pointner, Max	"
Pettingill, Florence D.	"	Popper, William C.	"
Peterson, Andrew F.	"	Popper, J.	"
Peterson, Hilma	"	Popper, Miss Becky	"
Peterson, Alfred W.	"	Popper, Master Ruddy	"
Peterson, Gertie	"	Popper, Charles	"
Peterson, Gunnell	"	Popper, Mrs. C.	"
Peterson, Albert H.	"	Popper, Miss Louisa	"
Peterson, Mrs. Andrew	"	Pomeroy, Rhoda	"
Peterson, A. E. H.	"	Potter, Mrs. A. E.	"
Petro, T. W.	"	Potter, Ada J.	"
Peterson, Chas. N.	"	Potter, June	"
Peyton, Gill S. and wife	"	Porter, Mrs. E. H.	"
Peyton, Miss Ruby	"	Poulson, Dr. P. W.	"
Pfoutz, G. B.	"	Poulton, Louie	"
Philipps, John	"	Poulton, Florence	"
Phillips, Sidney	"	Powelson, H. J.	"
Phillips, Frances	"	Price, Mrs. W. L.	"
Phillips, G. W. and wife	"	Pratt, Clomenia	"
Pickens, F. W.	"	Pratt, Mabel C.	"
Pilgrim, Clara	"	Pratt, Ada M.	"
Piercey, Mrs. Anna Thomas	"	Pratt, Dr Romania B.	"
Pierce, C. W.	"	Pratt, Neva	"
Pierce, Frank and wife	"	Pratt, Ray R.	"
Pischel, Emma	"	Pratt, Maude	"
Pinkerton, T. D.	"	Preston, Wm. B. and wife	"
Piper, Geo. and wife	"	Preston, May	"
Piper, Elmer E.	"	Preece, Abel	"
Piper, H. E.	"	Price, Stanley	"
Plummer, Dr. Chas. G.	"	Price, Miss Mamie	"
Plummer, Miss H. M.	"	Price, Elias	"
Plummer, Mrs. C. G.	"	Pyper, G. D.	"
Plunkett, C. L.	"	Pyper, Mrs. Geo. D.	"
Platt, Jas. C.	"	Pyper, Miss Ella	"
Pitt, Harold M.	"		

Q

Quinn, J. W.	Salt Lake City.	Quinlan, Mrs. Bettie	Salt Lake City.

R

Raasch, H. A.	Salt Lake City.	Rice, W.	Salt Lake City.
Radcliffe, Thos.	"	Richards, Ed. and wife	"
Raddon, Joseph	"	Richards, F. S.	"
Rappal, Lawrence L.	"	Richards, Henry P.	"
Rawlings, Melvia C.	"	Richards, Miss Gertrude	"
Rawlings, E. J.	"	Richardson, D. C. and wife	"
Rawlins, Mrs. J. L.	"	Richardson, C. S. and wife	"
Raybould, A. W.	"	Richards, J. T. and wife	"
Raybould, B. G.	"	Richards, Miss Louisa	"
Ramseyer, A. A.	"	Rich, Eddie E.	"
Randolph, W. D.	"	Rich, E. E. and wife	"
Rance, Chas. H.	"	Rice, Mrs. Paul V.	"
Read, W. P.	"	Rich, Miss Elsie E.	"
Rea, Mrs. H. H.	"	Riddle, Mrs. S. M.	"
Read, Mrs. Charles	"	Riddle, Effa	"
Read, Gertie	"	Rieder, John	"
Read, Charles	"	Rigby, Jos. E.	"
Read, Mattie	"	Rigby, W. S.	"
Reed, G. W.	"	Riggs, Lester R.	"
Reed, W. T.	"	Rileigh, Annie	"
Reed, A. T.	"	Rind, R. G.	"
Reedall, M.	"	Rippe, Frank C.	"
Redman, B. F. and wife	"	Ritchie, E. E.	"
Reedall, H. S.	"	Riter, L. E. Jr.	"
Reading, Mrs. John	"	Riter, Susie	"
Reasoner, Calvin	"	Riter, W. W. and wife	"
Redford, John S.	"	Riter, Paul Jennings	"
Reese, Mrs. Zina	"	Riter, L. E.	"
Reese, A. C. and wife	"	Riter, Mrs. L. E.	"
Reese, E. M. Jr.	"	Ritchie, M. L. and wife	"
Reace, Mrs. W. C.	"	Rivers, A. J.	"
Reich, H. C. and wife	"	Rivers, Wm. W. and wife	"
Reid, M. J.	"	Roberts, D. C.	"
Reinsimar, J. M. and wife	"	Roberts, Bolivar	"
Reppert, P. S. and wife	"	Roberts, F. T.	"
Reynolds, Alice	"	Roberts, B. N.	"
Reynolds, Lester	"	Roberts, H. L.	"
Rexford, Geo. M.	"	Roberts, Rollin K.	"

Robb, J. W.	Salt Lake City.	Romney, H. J.	Salt Lake City.
Robyn, L. E.	"	Romney, Miles A.	"
Robinson, Homer F.	"	Romney, George E.	"
Robinson, Mr . G. H.	"	Rooklidge, J. W.	"
Robinson, Mattie I.	"	Rooklidge, T. C.	"
Robins, Anna A.	"	Root, Mrs. Susie B.	"
Robertson, Annie	"	Ross, Charles J.	"
Robertson, R. S.	"	Rossiter, W. A.	"
Robertson, Mrs. R. S.	"	Rose, W. T.	"
Rognon, E. G. and wife	"	Roundy, Juliette L.	"
Rogers, J. J.	"	Rowe, Wm. H.	"
Rogers, Jay	"	Rowe, Miss Amy	"
Rogers, A. W.	"	Rowe, Alice Emily	"
Rogers, Alexander	"	Rowe, Miss M. H.	"
Rogers, A. Jr.	"	Royle, Miss M.	"
Romney, George	"	Royle, Mrs. J. C.	"
Romney, Clara	"	Royle, Edwin Milton	"
Romney, Evelyn	"	Rozier, Walton H.	"
Romney, W. S.	"	Ruby, E. E.	"
Romney, Isabel	"	Rudy, J. B. and wife	"
Romney, Vilate E.	"	Rutherford, J. M.	"
Romney, Kate	"	Rutt, Linnie	"
Romney, Mary	"	Ryan, Mrs. W. Y.	"

S

Sadler, Henry and wife	Salt Lak City.	Sanders, Orson	Salt Lake City.
Sadler, Minnie	"	Savage, Geo. L.	"
Sainsbury, B. W.	"	Savage, R. G.	"
Salisbury, Mrs. Margaret B.	"	Savage, Miss L.	"
Salisbury, Stella	"	Savage, Rock	"
Salisbury, Geo. N.	"	Savage, Mrs. R. E.	"
Salisbury, Margaret Blaine	"	Savage, Lennie	"
Salisbury, W. H.	"	Savage, Ida	"
Salisbury, May	"	Savage, Miss L.	"
Salmon, Belle	"	Sawyer, Gussie	"
Savage, C. P.	"	Scannell, R. L.	"
Sanger, H. A.	"	Scanlan, L.	"
Sauer, Mrs. Jos.	"	Schwartz, Philip	"
Saunders, Jno. W.	"	Schenck, Mrs. J.	"
Saunders, Annie	"	Schenck, Hattie	"

Schroll, S. M.	Salt Lake City.	Shinnick, Mrs. C. C.	Salt Lake City.
Schweitzer, L.	"	Short, A. E. and wife	"
Scheideler, F. J.	"	Short, W. B. and wife	"
Schock, Mrs. H. E.	"	Short, Miss Maude	"
Schock, Raymond	"	Showell, Mrs. R. O. G.	"
Schweikhart, H. A.	"	Siegel, Gerald L.	"
Schroeder, Emma C.	"	Siegel, Henry	"
Scott, Eden H.	"	Siegel, Jos. H.	"
Scott, Wm. M.	"	Siegel, Mrs. Joe	"
Scott, Mrs. A.	"	Silver, H. A.	"
Sears, Nathan and wife	"	Silver, Dr. E.	"
Seare, B. A.	"	Silver, John A.	"
Seare, A. J.	"	Silver, Libbie	"
Seitz, H. W.	"	Simon, Mrs. Sig.	"
Selley, Joshua	"	Simon, M.	"
Selley, Janey	"	Simmons, D. P. and family	"
Sells, Elizabeth	"	Simmons, Marion E.	"
Seufert, Chas.	"	Simmons, Mrs. D. P.	"
Sharp, D. J. and wife	"	Simmons, F. W.	"
Sharp, Margaret C.	"	Simon, Adolph	"
Sharp, W. G.	"	Simondi, Mrs. A. L.	"
Sheevan, Mrs. Martin	"	Simpson, J. W.	"
Sheets, E. L.	"	Simon, Fred	"
Sheets, Mrs. Annie	"	Skelton, Grace	"
Sheets, Mrs. J. A.	"	Skeen, L. Jr.	"
Sherwood, Robt.	"	Slade, S. S.	"
Shearman, W. H.	"	Slade, Fred A.	"
Shearman, Edna	"	Sloan, Edna Wells	"
Shearman, Helen	"	Slosson, Sarah H.	"
Shepherd, W. B.	"	Sloan, Thomas W.	"
Shelf, Mrs. S. V.	"	Smalley, Mary E.	"
Shelton, Grace Almy	"	Smeltzer, Miss B.	"
Shields, Robt. J.	"	Smith, J. W.	"
Shipp, R. A.	"	Smith, Annie M.	"
Shipp, Bardella	"	Smith, George S.	"
Shipp, Mary E.	"	Smith, Carl J.	"
Shipp, B.	"	Smith, Maude M.	"
Shipp, Miss Oba	"	Smith, Louie	"
Shields, Robt. J.	"	Smith, A. S.	"
Shields, J. F.	"	Smith, I. B.	"

Smith, A. C.	Salt Lake City.	Smythe, Wm. E.	Salt Lake City.
Smith, Allen K.	"	Snell, G. H.	"
Smith, Jennie M.	"	Snell, Nettie Y.	"
Smith, Gus M., wife and child	"	Snelgrove, Howard H.	"
Smith, Hudson	"	Snider, Peter	"
Smith, L. N. and family	"	Snow, Delia R.	"
Smith, Joseph	"	Snyder, Will	"
Smith, Mrs. Joseph	"	Snyder, Grace	"
Smith, Silas T.	"	Snyder, Mrs. S. O.	"
Smith, Jennie Y.	"	Solomon, Alfred	"
Smith, Millie	"	Soper, Mrs. E. A.	"
Smith, Alvin F.	"	Souleh, Frank and 6 wives	"
Smith, Joseph F. Jr.	"	Spafford, W. H. H.	"
Smith, Mary S.	"	Spencer, Maude	"
Smith, Donnette	"	Spencer, H. T. and wife	"
Smith, Angie	"	Speirs, H.	"
Smith, Amy E.	"	Speirs, Adam	"
Smith, Andrew	"	Spencer, D. S. and wife	"
Smith, Mrs. W. H.	"	Sperry, W. A.	"
Smith, Mrs. E. D.	"	Spence, W. C., wife and daughter	"
Smith, Andrew Jr.	"	Spencer, Josephine	"
Smith, Mrs. A. Jr.	"	Speidel, Wm. T.	"
Smith, Winslow	"	Spencer, Jno. D.	"
Smith, A. W.	"	Spencer, Clint Y.	"
Smith, F. K.	"	Sprague, L. E.	"
Smith, J. W. and wife	"	Sprague, Juno F.	"
Smith, L. B. and wife	"	Sprague, Minnie	"
Smith, Mrs. Hudson	"	Squires, J. W.	"
Smith, Flora	"	Stailey, J. W.	"
Smith, Mrs. E. A.	"	Stauffer, Fred	"
Smith, Mrs. Geo. A.	"	Stanton, W. A. and wife	"
Smith, Priscilla	"	Standart, A. C.	"
Smith, Wayne	"	St. Clair, W. P. P.	"
Smith, Dana T.	"	St. Clair, Mrs. W. P. P.	
Smith, Mrs. A. K.	"	Stevenson, Edward	"
Smith, H F.	"	Stevenson, A. W.	"
Smith, W. N.	"	Stevenson, Mrs. Stewart	"
Smith, Shand	"	Stephens, Frank B.	"
Smith, F. Kent	"	Stevens, Mrs. J. H.	"
Smythe, O. B.	"	Stevens, Mrs. I. H.	"

Stewart, C. B.	Salt Lake City.	Strickley, Laura	Salt Lake City.
Stewart, Wm. M.	"	Stromberg, Leda.	"
Stepper, Dollie V.	"	Stromberg, V. H.	"
Stecher, Paul W.	"	Stromberg, Miss Anna	"
Stephens, Evan	"	Street, John A. and wife	"
Stickny, L. F.	"	Street, Fred P.	"
Stickny, Georgie	"	Strickley, John	"
Stiefel, E. A.	"	Styer, Henry D.	"
Stiehl, Mrs. G. F.	"	Sullivan, D. E.	"
Stockdale, Fred	"	Sullivan, J. W.	"
Stoddard, W. W.	"	Sullivan, Mrs. J. W.	"
Stonehouse, E. A.	"	Sullivan, M. J.	"
Stowell, Etta	"	Sumner, Mrs. Wm.	"
Stoath, J. M.	"	Sutherland, J. G.	"
Stover, W. F.	"	Swenson, Celia	"
Stookey, T. J.	"	Swenson, Annie	"
Stover, Geo. H. and wife	"	Swan, E. D.	"
Stone, T. B.	"	Swan, Grant	"
Strong, L. Myrtle	"	Swan, Blanche	"
Straubel, George	"	Symns, C. W. and wife	"
Straup, D. N.	"		

T

Talmage, J. E.	Salt Lake City.	Taylor, J. C. and wife	Salt Lake City.
Talmage, Mrs. J. E.	"	Taylor, Lucille	"
Tate, Chas. H.	"	Taylor, Mrs. Julia	"
Tatum, M. P.	"	Taylor, Elmina S	"
Tatlock, Ruth	"	Taylor, Geo H.	"
Tavey, W. D.	"	Taylor, Lois F.	"
Taylor, Mrs. M. A.	"	Taylor, Max	"
Taylor, Date	"	Taylor, Nellie C.	"
Taylor, Mrs. E. Y.	"	Taylor, Clarence W.	"
Taylor, John H.	"	Taylor, Albert P.	"
Taylor, M. R.	"	Taylor, A. H.	"
Taylor, Mrs. Niles	"	Taylor, John Lee	"
Taylor, John Lu	"	Taylor, Miss Inez	"
Taylor, Miss Maggie	"	Taylor, Lizzie	"
Taylor, William	"	Taylor, Jos. Wm. and wife	"
Taylor, J. A. and wife	"	Teasdel, Mary	"
Taylor, Geo. H., wife and daughter	"	Teeme, Andrew	"
Taylor, Fred J. and wife	"	Tenney, Mrs. W. E.	"

Terry, L. L.	Salt Lake City.	Tiernan, J. R.	Salt Lake City.
Terhune, R. H. and family	"	Timpson, G. W.	"
Terhune, Pauline	"	Tingey, Mrs. Mattie H.	"
Terhune, Florence	"	Tisdale, John N.	"
Thomas, J. F.	"	Tisdale, Mrs. John N. and son	"
Thibaut, Capt. Fred'k W. and wife	"	Tobias, William	"
Thorn, A. C.	"	Tolles, H. N.	"
Thompson, J. L.	"	Tolhurst, Dr. C. E.	"
Thompson, M. L.	"	Tolhurst, Mrs C. E.	"
Thompson, Alfred	"	Toronto, J. B.	"
Thompson, J. W.	"	Townsend, Arthur	"
Thompson, Mrs. E.	"	Towndrow, Mrs. B. R.	"
Thompson, W. W.	"	Tower, Lillian A.	"
Thomson, Eva K.	"	Tracy, Russel L. and wife	"
Thomson, Mrs. J. L.	"	Trent, S. V. and wife	"
Thomas, R. J.	"	Trezise, R.	"
Thomas, Carrie S.	"	Twitchell, D. E.	"
Thomas, Rose R.	"	Trent, L. C. wife and children	"
Thomas, Kate	"	Treweek, N.	"
Thomas, Blanche	"	Triplit, George	"
Thomas, Agnes O.	"	Tripp, F. L.	"
Thomas, Fred S.	"	Tripp, E. A. and wife	"
Thomas, Sadie	"	Troutner, F.	"
Thomas, R. K.	"	Trout, Miss Effie	"
Thomas, Kate	"	Trueblood, John E.	"
Thomas, J. J.	"	Trumbo, Lydia Emma	"
Thomas, M. Y.	"	Trumbo, Isaac	"
Thomas, R. Thomas	"	Tuckett, H. A.	"
Thomas, Dr. J.	"	Tuckett, Wm. F.	"
Thomas, Mrs. F. K.	"	Turner, Louise Lowe	"
Thorp, G. M.	"	Turton, William	"
Thrall, H. D.	"	Turton, Wm. E.	"
Thrall, J. B.	"	Twitchell, C. and wife	"
Thurston, Mrs. Lucy J.	"		

U

Utter, David	Salt Lake City.	Updegraff, Paul C.	Salt Lake City.
Utter, Rebecca Palfrey	"	Urich, S. T.	"
Utter, Margaret Tremaine	"	Ure, Lucinda	"
Utter, R. P.	"	Urqnhart, Mrs. A.	"

V

Vananda, A. J. and wife	Salt Lake City.	Varian, Bert	Salt Lake City.
Van Cott, W. and wife	"	Varley, Miss M. E.	"
Van Cott, Ray	"	Veness, C. O.	"
Van Cott, Lucy M.	"	Venie, Nora	"
Van Rensellaier, De Koven	"	Vine, Wm.	"
Vanwart, D. N. and wife	"	Vollmer, Chas. I.	"

W

Wade, Bert	Salt Lake City.	Wantland, Lillian	Salt Lake City.
Wadsworth, J. G.	"	Ward, C. W.	"
Wagner, E. J.	"	Ward, Mrs. Geo.	"
Wagner, Geo. E.	"	Warner, Mrs. E. S.	"
Waller, Mrs. M.	"	Warnock, C.	"
Wallace, Mrs. Josephine	"	Ward, Henry C.	"
Wallace, Geo. H.	"	Watson, Joseph	"
Wallace, Henry J.	"	Waterman, Ralph E.	"
Wallace, Geo. Y. Jr.	"	Weadock, E. J.	"
Wallace, Inez C.	"	Webber, Miss A. B.	"
Wallace, Grace Dean	"	Webber, Miss G. W. B.	"
Wallace, D. S.	"	Webber, Miss Ethelwyn	"
Wallace, George Y.	"	Webber, T. G.	"
Wallace, A. N.	"	Webb, A. E.	"
Wallace, Walter	"	Webber, S. T.	"
Wallace, Hattie	"	Weeks, C. B.	"
Wallerstein, David and wife	"	Weeks, M. C.	"
Wallin, Dorothy S.	"	Weggeland, Dan	"
Wallin, Katharine R.	"	Wehn, S. W.	"
Walker, Stella	"	Weiling, Lily	"
Waltenspiel, T. C.	"	Weiler, J. M.	"
Walker, David F. and wife	"	Weihe, W. E.	"
Walker, J. M. and wife	"	Weihe, Mrs. W. E.	"
Walker, Mrs. S. F.	"	Weihe, Maggie	"
Walker, Maude	"	Weiler, Mrs. E. M.	"
Walker, W. C.	"	Weisgeiber, R. A.	"
Walker, J. H.	"	Weir, John Jr.	"
Walker, M. C.	"	Weiler, Edith	"
Walsh, Albert H.	"	Wells, Junius F. and wife	"
Wantland, C. E.	"	Wells, Nettie Sadler	"

Wells, Hugo D.	Salt Lake City.	Whiteman, Gertrude	Salt Lake City.
Wells, Emmeline B.	"	Whitehead, R. L. and wife	"
Wells, Briant H.	"	Whitaker, J M.	"
Wells, Louis R.	"	Whitecar, G. B.	"
Wells, Lyde	"	Whiteley, D. S.	"
Wells Katharine	"	Whiteley, Theo. W.	"
Wells, Jno. F.	"	Wickersham, Mrs. T. A.	"
Wells, Helen M.	"	Wier, Ella	"
Wells, V. P.	"	Wiggins, Alta	"
Wells, Abbie H.	"	Wightman, Mrs. W. R. and daughter	"
Welch, Edith M.	"	Williams, P. L. and family	"
West, Gov. Caleb W.	"	Williams, Thos. A.	"
West, J. W.	"	Williams, W. N.	"
Westerfield, S. B.	"	Wilcken, B. C.	"
Wheeler, Arthur	"	Williams, R. W.	"
Wheeler, Louise	"	Williams, Grace L.	"
Wheeler, Georgia	"	Williams, D. C.	"
Wheeler, Abbie V.	"	Williams, E. G.	"
White, J. A.	"	Williams, Mrs. Judge E. C.	"
White, J. P.	"	Williams, Miss Eula	"
White, Freddie G.	"	Williams, T. K.	"
White, Jesse E.	"	Williams, W. O. and wife	"
White, Frank A.	"	Williams, Miss Corte	"
White, W. L.	"	Williams, G. Wallace	"
White, Geo.	"	Williams, H. W.	"
White, Miss Lizzie	"	Wilson, Fred T.	"
White, T. C.	"	Wilson, W. A.	"
White, Mrs. M. A.	"	Wilson, Mrs. Mary	"
Whitney, Emma M.	"	Wilkin, David	"
Whitney, Austin	"	Wilkinson, M.	"
Whitney, Dr. E. W.	"	Wilkes, Edmund	"
Whitney, C. A.	"	Wilks, J. G.	"
Whitney, O. F.	"	Willis, W. H.	"
Whitney, H. G.	"	Wilcox, Geo. E. and wife	"
Whitney, Lillian	"	Winter, T. J.	"
Whitworth, John A.	"	Winter, C. J.	"
Whittemore, C. O. and wife	"	Winder, John R. Jr.	"
Whitworth, J. H.	"	Winder, W. C.	"
Whitworth, John	"	Winn, Harry W.	"

Winn, Harry H.	Salt Lake City.	Wood, H. R.	Salt Lake City.
Winberg, Eva	"	Wood, W. D.	"
Winen, F. B.	"	Wood, M. A. and wife	"
Wise, Louie	"	Wood, A. M.	"
Witt, Mabel Young	"	Woodman, Jas. F.	"
Windsor, H. B.	"	Woodrow, Mrs. Jennie Hawley	"
Withington, J. H.	"	Woodrow, H. C.	"
Wixson, C. H.	"	Woolley, Mrs. H. A.	"
Wixson, Jennie H.	"	Woolley, A. M.	"
Wolfe, J. C.	"	Woodcock, C.	"
Wolstenholme, D.	"	Word, J. H.	"
Woodruff, L. S.	"	Work, S. A.	"
Woodruff, A. H.	"	Work, C. S.	"
Woodruff, L. L.	"	Worstell, L. G. and wife	"
Woodruff, Blanche	"	Worthington, Mary	"
Woodruff, Mrs. Emma	"	Wormuth, Mrs. E. F.	"
Woodruff, Alice	"	Wormuth, Z.	"
Woodruff Wilford	"	Wright, A. R.	"
Woodruff, W. P.	"	Wright, R. Lee	"
Woolf, Jesse	"	Wright, W. K.	"
Woodmansee, Edith	"	Wright, T. C.	"
Woodmansee, Ethel	"	Wright, Geo. W.	"

Y

Young, Mrs. Harriet B.	Salt Lake City.	Young, Mrs. Luella C.	Salt Lake City.
Young, Mrs. Maggie W.	"	Young, Heber and wife	"
Young, Jas. F.	"	Young, Seymour B.	"
Young, Agnes M.	"	Young, J. H.	"
Young, Dr. H. A.	"	Young, Mrs. Amelia F.	"
Young, O. A.	"	Young, Afton	"
Young, J. E.	"	Young, Mrs. Hattie H.	"
Young, Alonzo and wife	"	Young, Lucile	"
Young, Mrs. B.	"	Young, Grace	"
Young, Fannie M.	"	Young, Late	"
Young, Mrs. Emme	"	Young, Albert C.	"
Young, Phœbe	"	Youngberg, Annie	"
Young, Mrs. B. S.	"	Yundt, Mrs. James L.	"
Young, Seymour B. Jr.	"		

Z

Zane, Mrs. C. S. and daughter,	Salt Lake City.	Zink, John	Salt Lake City
Zeck, Rose B.	"	Zipf, Mrs. Oscar R.	"
Zeender, Margarite	"	Zorbaugh, Grace S.	"
Zink, L. L.	"	Zune, F. A.	"

VISITORS FROM OGDEN.

Abbott, J. W.	Ogden City.	Bluth, John V.	Ogden City.
Adams, W. V.	"	Bonney, R. C.	"
Ahern, John F.	"	Bowes, Wm. J.	"
Alexander, W. G.	"	Boyle, W. W.	"
Alexander, Mrs. W. G.	"	Boydston, W. L.	"
Allan, M. H.	"	Boydston, N. L.	"
Allenbach, J. I.	"	Boyle, A. McLaren	"
Alvord, Gideon	North Ogden.	Brandt, Wina V.	"
Anderson, Mrs. W. M.	Ogden City.	Bratz, E. F.	"
Anderson, Nephi	"	Brandt, Mark F.	"
Armstrong, Dr. J. M. and wife	"	Brandtt, John L. and wife	"
Armstrong, Mrs. J. C.	"	Bratz, B. F.	"
Arnold, Mrs. Ida Burke	"	Brick, Samuel L. and wife	"
Ashmore, Edith Florence	"	Browning, Johnnie	"
Augsten, Wm.	"	Browning, D. E., wife and daughter	"
Austin, Maggie E.	"	Browning, J. T.	"
Austin, Gracie R.	"	Browning, M. S.	"
Austin, Eugene S.	"	Browning, J. M.	"
Bailey, Roy D.	"	Brooks, C. W.	"
Baker, Al A.	"	Brough, Knight	"
Balch, Le Breton	"	Bruckman, Mrs. A.	"
Barrett, J. G.	"	Bruckman, Grace	"
Barker, Geo. S.	"	Brown, G. T. and wife	"
Baukt, Mrs. O. D.	"	Bryant, Will E.	"
Beason, L.	"	Bune, George	"
Beard, Leslie Carrington	"	Burghardt, G. N.	"
Beach, H. L.	"	Burleigh, Geo. J.	"
Bedford, L. E.	"	Burgess, W. D.	"
Beeson, Chas. F.	"	Bull, Thomas B.	"
Beitman, J.	"	Burt, S. J.	"
Belnap, G. R.	"	Burrows, Frances	"
Beshrmann, J. A. J.	"	Byers, C. A.	"
Bichsel, Edw. and wife	"	Cahill, H. E.	"
Bigelow, A. P. and wife	"	Canse, J. M.	"
Binder, A. A.	"	Cannon, Dr. E. C.	"
Bimrose, A. W.	"	Cannon, Gracie	"
Bishop, A. C.	"	Cannon, Frank J.	"
Blasdel, H V. and wife	"	Carman, J. S. and wife	"

Carlby, John	Ogden City.	Eastman, J. D.	Ogden City.
Carlton, Mrs. Cora G.	"	Eaton, G. A.	"
Chalmers, W. F.	"	Eccles, D. and wife	"
Cheney, Mrs. John	"	Elbring, Mrs. G. A.	"
Chittenden, Mrs. S. D.	"	Embree, W. D.	"
Clark, Walter	"	Emmons John W.	"
Clark, J. L.	"	Emmons, Mrs. Jennie	"
Clark, Guy	"	Emmett, J. H.	"
Clark, Charley	"	Ensign, Mrs. Dan	"
Clark, Ethel	"	Evans, D. and wife	"
Clark, Romania	"	Ewers, Richard	"
Conlisk, John	"	Farley, Asa	"
Conlisk, J. W.	"	Farmer, J. H.	"
Congdon, A. C.	"	Farrell, Edna	"
Conlisk, Arthur	"	Fehringer, A.	"
Conlisk, Mrs. John	"	Ferguson, W. H.	"
Conrahan, John D.	"	Fife, Wm. W.	"
Cooper, F. G.	"	Fillmore, C. M. and wife	"
Coolidge, Mrs. J. E., daughter and mother		Fisher, Mae T.	"
Cooper, F. G.	"	Fisher, Ruthie T.	"
Coulton, J. and wife	"	Fletcher, J.	"
Cranshaw, Luke	"	Fletcher, Bansford	"
Craig Geo. A. and wife	"	Fletcher, Katharine D.	"
Creamer, C. H.	"	Fletcher, Willie	"
Crooks, J. G.	"	Flint, Bessie L.	"
Crocker, E. S.	"	Floyd, H. A.	"
Culley, John E.	"	Flygare, C.	"
Curry, David A.	"	Folger, W. W.	"
Craig, F. H.	"	Folkman, Geo. P.	"
Darling, C. L.	"	Forward, J. L. and wife	"
Darling, Mrs. C. L.	"	Fox, Fred C.	"
Davis, Sidney	"	Frantzell, John T.	"
Day, Amos	"	Frantzell, Fannie	"
Dee, Hannah	"	French, James H.	"
Dill, Reese	"	French, Frank S.	"
Doyle, W. J.	"	Fry, W. E. and wife	"
Driver, Miss	"	Fan, E.	"
Driver, J. J. and wife	"	Fulton, Mrs. I. N.	"
Dufen, C. C.	"	Funge, W. W. and wife	"
Duncan, Jas. W.	"	Funge, W. W. Jr.	"

Garland, Wm. and wife	Ogden City.	Horn, A. G.	Ogden City.
German, Mrs. Annie	"	Howell, Reese and wife	"
Gibson, Lee	"	Howard, W.	"
Gibson, J. B.	"	Hunt, R. S.	"
Gibbons, J.	"	Hunt, W. P.	"
Giddings, Charles N.	"	Hunt, W. S.	"
Gill, W. F.	"	Hurst, Della	"
Gilbert, M. V.	"	Hutchison, John	"
Gilkeson, T. J.	"	Hudson, Lois	"
Gleason, Mollie	"	Illingworth, E. H.	"
Gleason, Annette	"	Isgreen, Emil B.	"
Goldwater, S. M.	"	Jacobs, George E.	"
Goodell, C. B. and wife	"	Jenkins, B. D.	"
Graham, J. C.	"	Jenkins, J. D.	"
Graham, Dr. E. B.	"	Jensen, Theodore	"
Greenwell, Geo. H.	"	Johnson, A. J. and wife	"
Grout, C. F.	"	Johnson, W. W.	"
Hadley, R. Eugene	"	Johnson, Mrs. Anna	"
Hake, H. H. and wife	"	Jones, Edgar and wife	"
Halverson, S. F.	"	Jones, Mrs. E. P.	"
Hanson, Mary A.	"	Jones, E. H.	"
Harvey, Marie H.	"	Keenon, P. F.	"
Harvey, Mrs. W. H.	"	Kiesel, F. J. Jr.	"
Harvey, Halliday	"	Kiesel, Julius C.	"
Harvey, Tom	"	Kiesel, Mina	"
Harvey, Annette	"	Kennedy, Miss Leota	"
Harris, R. T.	"	Kennedy, O. A.	"
Haungs, Minnie	"	Kimball, Mrs. Jas. N. and family	"
Hayden, T. H.	"	Kimball, Josie G.	"
Hays, Park C.	"	Knauss, J. H. Jr.	"
Hayden, J. N.	"	Koch, A.	"
Heath, George F.	"	Kuhn, Arthur	"
Healy, Patrick	"	LaDuke, F. C.	"
Henry, C. A.	"	Lagrange, Al	"
Hicks, Maude	"	Lash, J. H.	"
Higbee, D. W.	"	Learn, R.	"
Hilliard, Kate	"	Lidell, S. P.	"
Hill, Lizzie A.	"	Lindley, C. H.	"
Hoffman, Miss Edith	"	Linderman, Mrs. Lizzie	"
Holland, Joseph	"	Link, Clara A.	"

Loeb, Alex	Ogden City.	McIntosh, R.	Ogden City.
Maddy, Kate	"	McIntosh, Geo. F.	"
Maguire, Don	"	McIntosh, Mrs. Geo. F.	"
Maguire, Mrs. Don and son	"	McIntosh, A.	"
Main, Bessie	"	McIntosh, R. W.	"
Marriott, M. S.	"	McIntosh, A. V.	"
Marsh, W. H.	"	McGriff, E. G. and wife	"
Mason, Mrs. Ed	"	McKee, Caleb L.	"
Mayberry, J. D.	"	McMulen, Mrs. Grace Stewart	"
Mayne, C. E., wife and daughter	"	McMullen, A.	"
Metcalf, J. W. and wife	"	Nelson, Mattie E.	"
Meyer, Jas.	"	Nelson, John	"
Mignault, J. T.	"	Nelson, C. A.	"
Miller, H. H.	"	Nicolet, C. H.	"
Miller, O. O.	"	Niles, W. E.	"
Miner, James A. and wife	"	Noonen, J. T.	"
Mitchel, L. H. and wife	"	Nutter, H. C.	"
Mood, F. J. and wife	"	Nutting, Mary Howard	"
Moore, Diana	"	O'Donnell, Thos. V.	"
Morse, W. E.	"	Page, R. S.	"
Morgan, Mrs. A.	"	Painter, J. S.	"
Morrison, Mrs. J. A.	"	Paine, Mrs. J. G.	"
Murphy, John D.	"	Parmley, W. C.	"
Myers, J. H. and wife	"	Parker, Geo. W.	"
Myers, Katie	"	Patterson, Adam	"
MacCollum, Archie	"	Patton, A. B.	"
MacCollum, Mrs. Cora	"	Peery, Joseph S.	"
MacCollum, Miss Nellie	"	Perkins, G. W., M. D.	"
MacCollum, W. A.	"	Peterson, Louis	"
McCreedy, John and wife	"	Phillips, J. M. and wife	"
McDaniel, E. A.	"	Platt, Ed. H.	"
McDaniel, Mrs. E. A.	"	Platt, Albert A.	"
McDaniel, Master George	"	Planz, Phil	"
McDowell, J. P.	"	Planz, Mrs. Mamie	"
McDowell, Ada E.	"	Planz, Freddie P.	"
McDowell, Lee	"	Prohn, Alfred A.	"
McFarland, A. B.	"	Pingree, W. E. H.	"
McFarland, Hyrum	"	Puschmann, C. A. and wife	"
McFarland, R. B.	"	Putnam, Jennie A.	"
McFarland, W. C.	"	Putnam, Geo. W.	"

Putnam, Ruth E.	Ogden City.	Sander, A. H.	Ogden City.
Raine, J. G.	"	Saunders, L. E., M. D.	"
Raymord, N. M.	"	Scoville, F. B.	"
Raymond, L. M.	"	Scoville, Frank	"
Raymond, Mrs. L. A.	"	Schansenbach, Kate	"
Read, J. G.	"	Schansenbach, Minnie	"
Read, Mrs. Dilpha	"	Schneider, A.	"
Read, Mrs. Elizabeth	"	Schlageter, F. E.	"
Reed, Mrs. L. H.	"	Schansenbach, Theo.	"
Reed, Mrs. E. H.	"	Seaman, G. A.	"
Reed, Miss Mary	"	Seegmiller, Alex. and wife	"
Reed, Mrs. E. A.	"	Severn, Lillie	"
Reed, Mary	"	Severn, Lottie	"
Remick, Mrs. J. R.	"	Severn, H. H.	"
Remick, Miss	"	Shaw, T. B.	"
Restall, John H.	"	Sherman, Mrs. W. H.	"
Rhodes, J. C.	"	Shelden, Mrs. M. A.	"
Richards, Mrs. F. D.	"	Shields, S. C.	"
Richards, Mary M.	"	Shilling, Alta	"
Richards, Pearl	"	Shields, John and wife	"
Richards, Lettie	"	Shields, A. W.	"
Richards, Charles C. Jr.	"	Shields, E. K. K.	"
Rich, Ben E.	"	Shurtliff, L. W.	"
Richards, F. D.	"	Shurtliff, S. W.	"
Riley, C. P. and wife	"	Shurtliff, J. W.	"
Ritchie, James	"	Silverman, Chas. M.	"
Robinson, Mrs. Robert	"	Sling, H.	"
Robinson, George	"	Sluth, Jack	"
Robinson, F.	"	Smith, J. R. C.	North Ogden.
Roney, Eva	"	Smith, W. H.	Ogden City.
Rosenheim, J.	"	Smith, E. H.	"
Rose, Lillian R.	"	Smith, Kyle	"
Ross, Mrs. Robert	"	Smith, H. W.	"
Ross, J. A. and wife	"	Smith, E. A.	"
Rosenbaum, E. C.	"	Smith, Eugenie D.	"
Rothschild, Mattie	"	Smith, Hyle	"
Rothschild, Stella	"	Smith, Lottie B.	"
Ruggs, J. T.	"	Smith, Julius A.	"
Runyan, O. M.	"	Smith, Georgia E.	"
Sadleir, C. S.	"	Smurthwaite, C. A.	"

Smurthwaite, Mrs. John	Ogden City.
Sompayva, E. D.	"
Spargo, J. H. and wife	"
Spencer, J. C.	"
Stevens, Mrs. M. J.	"
Stevens, Sidney O.	"
Stevens, Miss Kate	"
Stevens, Sidney	"
Stevens, Harry	"
Steward, C. E.	"
Stilwell, O. J. and wife	"
Strevell, C. N. and wife	"
Stoddard, John	"
Stringam, A. and wife	"
Strohen, Edwin	"
Stratford, E. A.	"
Strohm, Edwin	"
Sweeney, F. H.	"
Swobe, Libbie	"
Tavey, H. C.	"
Tavey, Edith F.	"
Thomas, J. H.	"
Thornton, W. A. E.	"
Thorburn, D.	"
Thorburn, A. D.	"
Thurston, G.	"
Toensmeier, John	"
Tobin, W. J.	"
Toponce, Mrs. Katie	"
Tribe, Geo. H. and wife	"
Trimble, J. B. and wife	"
Turner, Miss Kate	"
Van Der Bergh, J. O.	"
Van Patten, A. G.	"
Van Tromp, Pearl V.	West Ogden.
Vaughan, W. H.	Ogden City.
Vinson, Bailie C.	"
Vinson, Geo. R.	"
Wallace, L. H.	"
Wallace, Mrs. Van A.	"
Warner, Glen H.	Ogden City.
Warner, Mrs. W. M.	"
Warner, Wilbur	"
Warner, A. J. and wife	"
Warren, Mrs. H. C.	"
Warren, A. W.	"
Watts, Geo. A.	"
Watlington, A. L.	"
Watts, Mrs. E. A.	"
Wattis, Warren L.	"
Watts, A. J.	"
Wangsgard, Jas. C.	"
Wedell, W. E.	"
Wedell, W. B.	"
West, Mrs. J. A.	"
Whalen, T. A. and wife	"
Whalen, Walter E.	"
Whipple, R. H.	"
White, Otis A. and wife	"
White, Barnard	"
White, A. S.	"
White, E. L. and wife	"
Willits, A.	"
Wilkins, Geo. H.	"
Williams, N. A.	"
Williams, Mrs. A.	"
Wild, Matthew	"
Williams, R. J.	"
Williams, P. A.	"
Williams, Mrs. F. E.	"
Wishard, Rev. S. E.	"
Wiseman, Philip	"
Wittich, Fred and family	"
Wolf, Chas. C. and wife	"
Woodcock, Miss M.	"
Woodcock, Mrs. J. M.	"
Wright, J. C.	"
Wright, Mrs. C. J.	"
Yates, Miss Mabel	"

Yates, Mrs. Hattie	Ogden City.	Ziemer, Miss Hattie	Ogden City.
Yount, E.	"	Zion, C. E.	"
Ziemer, Mrs. Fred	"	Zion, W. H.	"

PARK CITY PEOPLE.

Adams, N. A.	Park City.	Houston, N. L.	Park City.
Adams, W. A. and wife	"	Hughes, M.	"
Aschheim, M. S.	"	Hunt, W. S.	"
Baker, A. G.	"	Ivers, James and wife	"
Barker, Miss Helena	"	Ivory, R. N.	"
Bates, H. G. and wife	"	Kaeufer, Henry F.	"
Blood, Geo. D.	"	Kearns, Thomas	"
Bothinger, Miss E.	"	Keith, C. F.	"
Boving, F. C.	"	Keith, Etta	"
Boslee, V J.	"	Keith, David	"
Bransford, Mrs. M. B.	"	Keith, Lillie	"
Burtiss, W. S. and wife	"	Keith, Maggie	"
Cornelus, Mrs. E.	"	Kervin, E.	"
Covert, Jennie	"	Kescel, J. T.	"
Cupit, Thos. Sr.	"	Kimball, E.	"
Dodds, Miss Maggie	"	Kirkwood, Peter	"
Davis, Mrs. F. R.	"	Lamb, Harold V.	"
Doyle, Charles P.	"	Lamb, W. G.	"
Emery, A. B.	"	Langon, J. H.	"
Emery, Susie B.	"	Lohman, Mrs. A. S.	"
Fares, Henry	"	McDonal, D. P.	"
Farrell, James	"	McGowan, John	"
Ferguson, Mary	"	McLaughlin, D. C. and wife	"
Ferry, W. M.	"	McLaughlin, D. G.	"
Foster, Bert	"	Merritt, J. H.	"
Fox, F. S. and wife	"	Mitchell, Dean C.	"
Flannery, Patrick R. J.	"	Murdoch, James D.	"
Geiger, Geo. W.	"	Murtha, Thomas	"
Goist, C. F.	"	Nelson, Mamie	"
Gregor, Dr. T. G. and wife	"	Nelson, Tila	"
Guiley, D. E.	"	Newell, W. H.	"
Hall, Geo. and wife	"	Newell, Mrs. H.	"
Hasson, Geo. M.	"	O'Connell, Mrs. Clara	"
Heath, Chas.	"	O'Connell, Wm. and wife.	"

Osborne, I. L. and wife	Park City.	Spiro, Solon	Park City.
Osborne, Master Ray	"	Stratford, W. R.	"
Parker, F. H.	"	Street, C. E. and wife	"
Post, Isaac	"	Sutliff, Milo H.	"
Powers, John	"	Sutton, Wm. D. and wife	"
Raddon, W. A.	"	Swan, Wm.	"
Rayley, Will M.	"	Thompson, E.	"
Rice, W. V.	"	Thomson, John	"
Rice, Mrs. W. V.	"	Towey, Mrs. P. H.	"
Ross, Amanda	"	Townsend, H. S.	"
Sayers, Lena	"	Watkin, Miss Katie	"
Schick, Peter	"	Widdison, Robert	"
Schofield, Mrs. J. W.	"	Willcocks, Walter	"
Scoble, Willie	"	Wilson, Dr. C. M. and wife	"
Sharp, Mrs. W. S.	"	Wilson, Miss Bessie	"
Snyder, Bis	"	Williams, Mrs. J. G.	"
Snyder, Cora	"	Williams, R. T.	"
Snyder, Grant	"	Young, Pearl	"
Snyder, W. I.	"		

PROVO'S QUOTA.

Allen, Mrs. Ida Lowry	Provo City.	Dodd, R. H.	Provo City.
Allen, S. H., M. D.	"	Dudley, E. E.	"
Bachman, F.	"	Dusenberry, George A. and wife	"
Bachman, Miss B.	"	Eldredge, B. R.	"
Bachman, Mrs. B.	"	Evans, J.	"
Bee, Edith	"	Farrer, Roger	"
Bee, Etoile	"	Fasser, J. R.	"
Beck, Miss Edith J.	"	Fletcher, C. E.	"
Belmont, Sidney H.	"	Giles, H. E.	"
Boorey, F. J.	"	Glazier, C. A.	"
Bosworth, H. A. and wife	"	Hamburg, Mrs. De Julius	"
Bullock, Mrs. Electa	"	Houtz, Mrs. D. D.	"
Carruthers, Marie	"	Havercamp, Mrs. George	"
Clark, D. T. and wife	"	Hines, Miss Anna	"
Clark, D. W.	"	Hines, R. S.	"
Clayton, Mrs. J. L.	"	Hines, Mrs. R. S.	"
Cluff, J. B.	"	Holdaway, Andrew	"
Corfman, E. E.	"	Holmes, Wm.	"
Craig, Mrs. G. W.	"	Johan, T.	"

Jones, Miss Ida	Provo City.	Odell, Milo	Provo City.
Jones, J. D. and wife	"	Partridge, C. D.	"
Keler, J. J.	"	Partridge, E. D.	"
Kellogg, Mrs. H. N.	"	Paxman, W. R. H.	"
King, M.	"	Richards, Jennetta	"
King, Mrs. Wm. H.	"	Richards, H. J.	"
King, Sam A.	"	Richards, M. J.	"
King, S. W.	"	Richards, Rhoda	"
Knight, Dollie E.	"	Roberts, Eugene	"
Knight, J. J.	"	Roberts, Wm. D. and wife	"
Knight, Mrs. Jesse J.	"	Roberts, Wm. D. Jr.	"
Knight, Mrs. N.	"	Schwab, Ben	"
Knight, Newel	"	Seibold, J. W.	"
Laing, Mrs.	"	Simons, Emma S.	"
Lathrop, E. M.	"	Simons, Martha D.	"
Lollin, Carl D.	"	Smoot, Brig	"
Lollin, Mrs. John	"	Sutton, A. D.	"
McCoard, Charles	"	Taylor, Teenie S.	"
McCoard, Wm.	"	Tucker, C. R.	"
Mickel, Geo. W.	"	Wilkins, Oscar Jr.	"
Moore, Rose	"	Withers, J. C.	"
Nuttall, L. John	"		

LOGAN'S LIST.

Adams, J.	Logan City.	Hoving, Lucy	Logan City.
Berg, Cornelius	"	Jacobs, John L.	"
Carter, Hattie E.	"	Kenyon, Claire	"
Carter, Lettie	"	Kimball, J. G.	"
Carter, Mrs. E. I.	"	Langton, James A.	"
Cole, E. M.	"	Little, E. Ada	"
Coles, W. C.	"	MacEwan, E. J.	"
Cutler, W. P.	"	Marlatt, A. L.	"
Dobbs, Ella N.	"	Martineau, J. N.	"
Easton, R. C.	"	McAlister, Dr.	"
Eddy, S. W.	"	McAlister, J. A. Jr.	"
Ellis, Miss Susie	"	McWilliams, Mary	"
Erwin, R. W.	"	McWilliams, Bessie	"
Farrell, A. L.	"	Mills, A. A. and wife	"
Fleming, Mrs. A. M.	"	Miller, A. J.	"
Fleming, J. M.	"	Morgan, Estella Maude	"

Morrell, Joseph	Logan City.	Sholl, J. M.	Logan City.
Morrell, Mrs. M. Wilkinson	"	Stover, Arthur P.	"
Nebeker, F. K.	"	Stover, Howard	"
Nelson, John E.	"	Stewart, J. Z. Jr.	"
Nibley, C. W.	"	Stover, Mattie E.	"
Paul, J. H.	"	Stover, Mrs. J.	"
Pedersen, H. A.	"	Stover, Noble	"
Pribyl, John F.	"	Stover, W. R.	"
Preston, Mrs. Kate D.	"	Squires, John H.	"
Quinney, Jenny	"	Sweet, Addie	"
Quinney, Jos.	"	Tanner, J. M.	"
Richards, F. Eugenia	"	Thatcher, G. W.	"
Richman, May	"	Thatcher, Joseph W.	"
Robbins, Martha	"	Throop, Lillie S.	"
Roberts, Thos. D.	"	Thatcher, Mrs. Luna G.	"
Sanborn, Alice	"	Tilewing, A. M.	"
Sanborn, Carl	"	Warrum, Julia H.	"
Sanborn, H. W.	"	Warrum, N. Jr.	"
Sanborn, Mrs. W.	"	Wilkinson, I. W.	"
Sanborn, Mrs. J. W.	"		

THOSE FROM OTHER PLACES.

AMERICAN FORK.

Margaret McCullough, Guy Lombard, E. W. Robinson, J. A. Livingston Smith, Rev. F. R. Webster and wife, C. F. Warren.

ALTA CITY.

Jas. R. Tainsh.

ASHLEY.

Isaac Burton, George McKee.

BEAVER.

Ernest Anderson, J. Fennemore and wife, Brig Pollock.

BENJAMIN.

J. E. Hickman.

BINGHAM.

Geo. W. Arentsen, R. D. McDonald, Joseph Merrill, Wm. Cooper and wife, Bingham Junction.

BLUFF.

I. Schnessler.

BOUNTIFUL.

Israel Barlow, Jr., Robert Ball, W. C. Call, P. C. Fisher, John L. Fackrell, Arthur Riley, D. O. Willey.

BOX ELDER.

L. P. C. Nielsen, Katharine Williamson.

BRIGHAM CITY.

B. F. Boothe, Brutus Brown, J. B. Carrington and daughter, J. M. Coombs, I. R. Eldredge, J. F. Erdman, E. W. Dunn, J. M. Jenson and wife, N. E. Mortensen, James Nielsen, Jr., John G. Rich, A. H. Snow, Minnie J. Snow, W. E. Snow, W. C. Wilson.

BRIGHTON.

E. H. Anderson.

BRINTON.

Chas. G. Bagley, E. C. Bagley.

CACHE JUNCTION.

Thos. Dolan, J. A. Towney.

CAMDEN.

Thomas H. Ingram.

CAMERON.

Clark S. Packard.

CAMP RIDGE.

N. Sants.

CANNON.

Mabel Van Tromp.

CASTLE GATE.

H. B. Asadoorian.

CASTLE ROCK.

David Moore.

CEDAR CITY.

Charles E. Jones, S. T. Leigh, George W. Middleton.

CENTERVILLE.

John Ford, Jr., Joseph Ford, Parley Parrish, N. T. Porter, Jr., O. B. Porter, R. N. Roberts, W. H. Streeper.

CHARLESTON.

N. C. Murdock, S. M. Murdock.

COALVILLE.

E. L. Benson, Jessie S. Boyden, W. W. Brimm, Grant G. Bullock, W. H. Carruth, R. S. Calderwood, W. G. Fisher, Morgan Moore.

COLLINSTON.

Caroline Larson.

CORINNE.

F. W. Guthrie, Carl Iverson, James L. Onderdonk, D. H. Spencer, Jr.

DEEP CREEK.

Paul Buckley.

DESERET.

W. A. Roy.

DRAPER.

Wm. Crane, D. C. Rideout, Jr., Mary A. Rideout.

EAST BOUNTIFUL.

Henry Smedley.

ECHO.

A. G. Brim, Mrs. John Crompton, William Hazelton and wife, P. C. Krauss.

EDEN.

E. Bachman, Jas. A. Farrell, E. Wilbur.

EPHRAIM.

C. P. Hold, C. A. Johnson, Enoch Jorgensen, Arthur H. Lund, D. F. Madison, E. S. Madison, D. P. Madison, H. C. Overson, John Peterson, Laura B. Work.

EUREKA.

B. B. Clark, Miss Donnan, J. G. Douglas, Frank C. Eberth, Wm. Hatfield, A. A. Smith.

FAIRVIEW.

A. U. Miner, Heber Olson, Peter Olson, N. B. Pritchell, Peter Sundwall, James N. Seek.

FARMINGTON.

E. B. Clark, Miss Alice Clark, Mrs. Lucy A. Clark, Stella A. Eaton, B. F. Knowlton, Jr., John Preece, Ezra C. Robinson, W. W. Steed, D. M. Wilcox.

FAR WEST.

N. P. Lee.

FILLMORE.

E. S. Hinckley and wife, Almon Robison.

FRISCO.

V. G. Compson, Mrs. Loren Morrison, L. Morrison, Jr., J. P. Rossiter and wife.

FORT DOUGLAS.

W. H. Cowles, Col. M. M. Blunt, Mrs. M. M. Blunt, Mrs. John Newton, Gen. Wm. A. Penrose, Marguerite Richards, Mrs. W. V. Richards, W. A. Thurston.

FORT DUCHESNE.

Mabel Arnold.

GLENDALE.

Frank H. Cutler.

HARRISVILLE.

N. J. Harris.

HEBER.

Vina Averett, Wm. Buys, A. Y. Duke, Mrs. John Duncan, John T. Giles, A. Hatch, Annie Hatch, Chase Hatch, Jane Hatch, Joseph Hatch, Mrs. A. C. Hatch, Thos. Hocking, Dr. D. M. Lindsay and wife, John McNay, J. A. Smith, Ada E. Wilson, Wm. S. Willes and wife.

HELPER.

Miss C. A. Thomas.

HOLLIDAY.

J. H. Brinton, James Neilson.

HOOPER.

Chas. R. Bens, S. G. Watson.

HOYTSVILLE.

Enoch Brown.

HUNTSVILLE.

John Hall.

HYRUM.

S. B. Christianson, A. M. Israelsen, R. M. Israelsen, H. P. Hansen, Miss Clara Mathews, A. M. Nielson, Annie Noble.

IBAPAH.

P. Markham, Fred Snively.

JUAB.

T. C. Copening, F. C. Copening.

KAMAS.

Miss Emma B. Hoyt.

KANAB.

Jas. L. Bunting, Joel H. Johnson, Samuel Jones, A. D. Young.

KAYSVILLE.

R. W. Barnes and wife, Walter H. Barton, J. W. Burton, Miss A. B. Fitts, Geo. T. Hyde, John B. Meredith and wife, Harriet M. Osborn, Paul Thomasen and wife.

LAYTON.

Elias Adams, Marion F. Adams, David E. Layton, Jesse W. Smith.

LEEDS.

Jas. H. Thomas.

LEHI.

James Allred, J. E. Dorman, Thos. R. Cutler, Lehi Evans, George Kirkham, James Kirkham, A. T. McCanne, F. F. Millis and wife, John Stoker, Mrs. Trave, T. F. Trave, Wm. Wing.

LEVAN.

A. Bevan.

LINCOLN.

David Gillespie, Matilda Gillespie.

MAMMOTH.

H. C. Bacon, Hans J. Hassel, Fred Samuels.

MANTI.

L. R. Anderson, W. H Anderson. J. G. Crawford, Fannie Galbraith, Geo. A. Henderson, Louise Keller, John Lowry, Sr., John Lowry, Jr., J. P. Madsen J. Mickelson, David Shand, J. D. Vorhees, Mrs. Whitbeck, John C. Whitbeck.

MAPLETON.

George B. Matson, Jr.

MARYSVALE.

R. Warnock.

MENDON.

George W. Baker, Jr.

MIDWAY.

John M. Huber.

MILFORD.

E. G. Cotter, W. B. Stanley.

MILL CREEK.

George Calder.

MILLS CITY.

R. K. Davis.

MILL WARD.

H. Timothy.

MOAB.

C. J. Boren, Mrs. C. J. Boren, Emil Boren, Annie Loveridge, John T. Loveridge.

MONROE.

Hanmer Magleby, Jacob Magleby, Joseph A. Harris, Thos. A. Hunt.

MORGAN.

C. R. Clark, Mrs. C. R. Clark, Charles R. Clark, Master Marion Clark.

MORONI.

Jas. M. Christensen, Jr.

MT. PLEASANT.

Alice L. Burnet, Tommy Burnet, W. D. Candland, D. C. Doe, Emma C. Graham, Grace Greene, Web Greene, Henry Hassler, F. C. Jensen and wife, L J. Jordan, Geo. H. Marshall, Mary W. Marshall, Ella W. Miller, E. N. Murphy and wife, A. Neilson, H. S. Nielson, Mary Neilson. N. S Neilson, Serena Neilsen, Victor Neilson, Frank H. Olsen, J. A. Peterson, A. C. Wall, E. W. Wall, O. F. Wall, Joseph Wilks and wife.

MURRAY.

Oralie M. Atwood, Mrs. L. S. Austin, Frank Bell, James Gilbert, Mrs. M. A. Hamilton, Harry Haynes, Miss Rhea Jacobson, Joseph Magarrell, Anna J. Miller, J. R. Miller, R. C. Miller, R. G. Miller, W. H. Mines, James R. Neilson and wife, W. E. Nichols, Mrs. D. W. Phelan, C. A. Valentine, James Winchester.

NEW BRIGHTON.

Wm. W. Wilson.

NEPHI.

C. Andrews, L. W. Andrews, Fred L. Ashman, Mrs. L. Ashman, Thomas Bailey, J. D. Call and wife, A. Cazier, M. A. Cazier, Orson Cazier, T. A. Foote, F. T. Gee, J. W. Golden, J. W. Grace, Joel T. Grover, Mrs. A. T. McCann, G. W. McCune, Estelle Neff, Mary E. L. Neff, J. E. Ostler, J. S. Ostler, Lorenzo Pace, J. S. Painter, T. H. G. Parkes, O. S. Wilson, John Witbeck, Rev. C. Whitman, Jos. T. Wright.

NEW CASTLE.

J. M. Swange and wife.

NEW HARMONY.

James E. Taylor.

OAKLEY.

S. P. Stevens, W. H. Stevens.

OPHIR.

J. J. Watt.

OSBORNE.

George C. Helser.

PANGUITCH.

Geo. S. Crosby, Jesse W. Crosby, Jr., Jos. B. Crosby, John E. Myers, Thos. Houston.

PAROWAN.

Cella Adams, Celia Adams.

PAYSON.

G. H. Bradford, Hyrum Brimhall, Horace A. Curtis, Samuel Douglas and wife, W. J. Douglass, John H. Dixon, Lexia Harris, S. F. Johnson, C. H. Kinsey, Elma Larson, May E. Lemon, John J. McClellan, Jr., E. H. McBeth, W. A. Miles, Ammon Nebeker, C. H. Nance, Jos. E. Page, David Potter, Edw. Simons, Julia Simons, Carolyn Sullivan, Mrs. C. E. Sullivan, L. E. Wightman, S. E. Wightman, George Williams, E. A. Wimmer, G. A. Wimmer, R. S. Wimmer, T. G. Wimmer.

PINE VALLEY.

James B. Bracken, John Eagan, O. H. Snow.

PLAIN CITY.

C. H. Ellsworth, D. O. Wadman, J. F. Wadman.

PLEASANT GROVE.

J. L. Brown, W. E. Clark, Howard R. Driggs, J. R. Halliday and wife, Ella Larson, Olof Monson, John C. Swenson, Fannie Taylor, Florence Taylor.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

J. L. Burdge, J. P. Elliott, C. A. Godfrey, W. J. Norton, Mrs. A. M. Thomas, B. H. Shock, M. Slaymaker.

PRICE.

Geo. Frandsen, Ras Frandsen.

PROMONTORY.

Freddie Kay, Mrs. N. T. Kay, Robt. M. Toy, Will J. Toy.

PROVIDENCE.

Jos. Campbell, C. J. Gustaveson.

PLYMOUTH.

James T. Bigler.

RANCH.

Jed F. Woolley and wife.

REDMOND.

Henry McKenna.

RICHFIELD.

Eva M. Borgquist, Swen Borgquist, Charles Goldhausen, Jos. L. Horne, W. W. Wallace.

RICHMOND.

W. K. Aitken, Charles Jensen, Mary E. McCartney, C. M. Merrill, J. T. Merrill.

RIVERTON.

George F. Beckstead, Charles Blake, James Blake, Thomas Blake, Z. Butterfield, S. H. Howard.

RUSHVILLE.

J. W. Anderson, C. V. Spencer.

SALEM.

Francis A. Hanks, D. D. Sabin.

SALINA.

R. F. Barr, Joseph Colly, Betilda Freece, P. C. Serrup.

SANDY.

Phil Clark, A. J. Cushing, Mrs. E. Cushing, L. H. Norton, Theodor Sangwall, W. T. Vincent and wife.

SAWYER.

Robt. Hardie.

SHONESBURG.

Oscar Demill.

SILVER CITY.

J. M. Wheeler.

SILVER REEF.

John Bateson, Hugh O'Donnell.

SLATERVILLE.

Richard C. Kake.

SMITHFIELD.

Swen Anderson, Miss M. Gutke, Thomas Mather.

SPANISH FORK.

Wm. P. Bowen, Charles A. Evans, Abram J. Hausen, David T. Malcolm, Joseph Olwell, Francis M. Snell, George D. Snell, E. B. Sorley, M. A. Sorley.

SPRINGVILLE.

G. E. Anderson, Mrs. Olive Lowry Anderson, M. D. Boye, F. W. Brunan, Carroll C. Cumming, S. M. Davis, Christian Houtz, Geo. Harrison, H. C. Holley, Geo. S. Leonard, G. W. Mendenhall, T. D. Mendenhall, Moroni Miner, Mrs. Eunice Lowry Molen, W. W. Molen, Eugenia Munger, Mattie S. Perry, Aaron Roylance, E. J. Stowe, I. N. Smith, J. N. Smith, Geo. P. Thompson and wife.

STOCKTON.

Myrtle Mitchener.

SUGAR P. O.

N. J. Hansen.

SUNNYSIDE.

D. H. Canfield.

TAYLORSVILLE.

A. Eliza Bennion, Alfred Bennion, Enos Bennion Henry E. Bennion, Ephraim Gerrard, Henry Harker, J. S. Lindsey, Hyrum Mackay, Wm. W. Mackay, John C. Mackey.

TERRACE.

T. W. Jackman and wife, C. J. King, Mrs. F. McNulty, A. H. Parry, W. A. Robertson, Harry J. Taylor.

THOMPSON SPRINGS.

T. Fouts and wife.

TOOELE.

Peter Clegg, Alex. G. Fraser, R. R. Lyman, Miss Lucy Lyman, C. R. McBride, L. O. McBride.

TRENTON.

Charles G. Wood.

UINTAH.

P. Dodd, Ray Dodd, W. R. Griffin.

VERNAL.

E. W. Davis.

VERNON.

J. P. Sharp, Jas. P. Sharp, Jos. P. Sharp.

VIRGEN CITY.

Richard Parker.

WASATCH.

Mrs. Cora Wheadon.

WEBER.

Jas. B. Ririe.

WEST WEBER.

Ammon Green, Jr.

WEST JORDAN.

H. J. Crandell.

WELLSVILLE.

N. G. Allan, Jos. H. Salisbury.

WEST PORTAGE.

John Levi.

WHITE ROCKS.

Ella L. Calkins, S. C. Binford, Libbie C. Stanley.

WILLARD.

George F. Harding, R. J. Harding, John Hubbard.

WILSON WARD.

Wm. M. Holmes.

WOODRUFF.

Heber C. Cox, Wesley K. Walton.

WOOD'S CROSS.

Ephraim Hatch, John E. Hatch, O. P. Hatch, Orin Hatch, O. R. Hatch, Reuben Hatch, John H. Moss, Wm. Moss, Nephi Wood.

UTAH AT THE
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.

COMMISSIONERS:

R. C. CHAMBERS, PRESIDENT. R. MACKINTOSH, VICE-PRESIDENT. N. A. EMREY, EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER. E. A. MCDANIEL, SECRETARY. H. M. WELLS, TREASURER.

DATE	NAME	UTAH ADDRESS	CHICAGO ADDRESS	WILL REMAIN
	J. G. Carlisle	Covington Ky		
	Mrs J. G. Carlisle	" "		
	W. K. Carlisle	Chicago		
	Mrs W. K. Carlisle	"		
	Miss Jane G. Carlisle	"		
	" Laura R. Carlisle	"		
	Master J. G. Carlisle	"		
	Logan Carlisle	Ky		
	Mrs Sallie Henderson	Ky		
	Miss Georgia Bright	Baltimore	July 6th 1893	
	Miss Mary Riggs	"		
	George Henderson	Ky		
	Mrs Jennie Henderson	Ky		
	Mrs K. W. Eginton	Ky		
	Miss Louie Eginton	Ky		
	Caleb W. West			

Chicago Ill. July 6th 1893

On this day Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle visited the Utah Building as the guest of Gov. Caleb W. West of Utah

E. A. McDaniel Secy Utah Wells Fair Com

FACSIMILE OF PAGE 13, REGISTER OF UTAH VISITORS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.